PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.

Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,335 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY. JUNE 16, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.

OF RHEIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price. A sample free to Mess or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th June
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weignell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	24th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about)—June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	C. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	20th June.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	„ 10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	„ 21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Milliard	3,600	400	„ 5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

				about
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	„ 28th June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	„ 15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	„ 5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitu[illegible] Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS,

[illegible]NE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street

[illegible] and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.

[illegible] and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

[illegible] SON, Oxford-street, London.

[illegible] the London Wholesale Houses.

[illegible] THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

[illegible] and Co.; BATHGATE and Co

[illegible] lcutta.

[illegible] OMBAY PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]; BOLTON and Co.

[illegible] RAS PRESIDENCY.

[illegible] and Co.; SCOTT

[illegible] Co.

[illegible] ON.

[illegible] ALL.

[illegible] T for the Bombay Civil [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 17th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

		Rs.	a.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class „	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet „	3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, the 17th June, 1888, the following will be the timings of trains on this Railway:—

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Poona	Dep.	8 15	3 30				
Wathar	„	2 18	8 39				
			A. M.				
Miraj	Arr.	9 5	3 13				
	Dep.		3 40			11 15	
Belgaum	Arr.		10 12			6 0	
	Dep.		10 32				8 50
			P. M.				
Londa	Arr.		12 52				11 13
Castle Rock	Dep.			12 4			
Londa	Arr.			12 59			
							A. M.
Londa	Dep.		1 32				12 3
Dharwar	Arr.		5 6				3 28
	Dep.		5 20				3 35
Hubli	Arr.		6 4				4 19
Hubli	Dep.				10 0		
Harihar	Arr.				4 43		
Hubli	Dep.		6 20				4 29
Gadag	Arr.		8 55				6 53

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gadag	Dep.	6 55	..		5 30		
Hubli	Arr.	9 22	...		7 53		
Harihar	Dep.		10 0				
Hubli	Arr.		5 5				
Hubli	Dep.	9 40			8 20		
Dharwar	Arr.	10 25			9 5		
	Dep.	10 35			9 20		
		P. M.			md nt		
Londa	Arr.	1 11			12 0		
Londa	Dep.			1 26			
Castle Rock	Arr.			2 16			
					A. M.		
Londa	Dep.	1 45			12 40		
Belgaum	Arr.	4 29			2 48		
	Dep.				3 8	12 45	
Miraj	Arr.				8 3	7 0	
	Dep.				8 30		10 55
					P. M.		
Wathar	Dep.				2 20		5 31
Poona	Arr.				7 1		12 0

The timings of trains on other Sections of the line will remain as at present.

JAS. CRAIK,

Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 29th May, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,

Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDARD GLASS.

IN publishing the annexed list of Table Glass, we would respectfully draw attention to its excellence of quality and finish:—

		Medium Plain, Best Crystal.	Cut and Etched Circles.	Cut Iced Loops and Balls.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Beer Tumblers	doz.	7 0	10 8	12 8
Wine Tumblers	„	...	...	...
Butter Dish	each	7 0	8 8	10 0
Biscuit Jars	„	7 12	10 8	...
Carafe and Tumblers	„	3 8	4 8	7 4
Celery Vases	„	7 0	9 8	...
Champagne Glasses	doz.	10 0	11 8	14 8
„ Tumblers	„	7 12	8 8	11 0
Claret Glasses	„	7 0	9 0	13 0
„ Jugs	each	9 8	10 8	13 8
Claret Cup Jug, 1 Pt.	„	3 8	...	...
„ 2 „	„	4 8	7 4	...
„ 3 „	„	5 8	9 0	18 0
„ 4 „	„	7 8	10 8	22 0
Comports 6"	„	5 8	6 4	...
„ 7"	„	6 0	7 4	...
„ 8"	„	7 0	8 8	...
„ 9"	„	7 8	...	...
„ 10"	„	8 8	...	...
Cream Jugs	„	3 4	3 0	...
Custard or Jelly Glass	doz.	7 0	8 8	11 8
Decanters, Quart	each	6 0	7 0	10 0
„ Pint	„	4 4	4 8	8 4
Finger Glasses	doz.	14 0	22 0	27 8
Flower Tubes, small	„	7 0	9 8	...
„ large	„	7 8	11 0	13 0
Fruit Dishes 6"	each	7 0	...	...
„ 8"	„	9 0	...	...
„ 10"	„	11 0	15 0	...
„ 12"	„	13 0	18 0	...
Goblets	doz.	15 0	15 8	26 0
Hock Glasses, Green	„	12 0	13 8	15 0
„ Ruby	„	15 0	16 8	...
Honey or Jam Jars	„	3 8	5 0	6 12
Ice Plates	„	13 8	22 0	27 8
Ice Trays 7"	each	4 8	...	...
Liqueur Glasses, White	doz.	4 12	6 4	10 0
„ Green	„	9 8	11 0	15 0
Milk Jugs	each	3 8	4 0	...
Pickle Bottle, small	„	3 4	3 8	...
„ large	„	3 12	4 8	7 4
Port Glasses	doz.	5 0	7 0	11 0
Rummers	„	13 0	13 0	23 0
Salt Cellars, medium	„	11 0	16 8	20 0
„ large	„	16 8	19 8	26 0
Sherry Glasses	„	5 0	7 0	11 0
Soda Water Tumblers	„	11 8	16 8	20 0
Spirit Bottles	each	6 0	7 8	8 4
Sugar Basins	„	4 8	3 8	7 4
„ covered	„	...	6 4	9 8
Sweetmeat Dishes	„	2 8	3 0	...
Tumbler Stands	doz.	9 8	...	...
Water Jugs	each	6 0	8 0	11 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,

WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,

OR

WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2

Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LINOLEUM.

A PERFECT COVERING for FLOORS, most suitable for Tropical Climates. It is cleanly, durable, cool, does not harbour dust or insects, and is most effective in appearance.

	Rs. a.
No. 1, Plain Red Granite Stone, very stout, suitable for Offices, per square yard	4 4
No. 2, Handsome, subdued true Arabic pattern, per square yard	4 4
No. 3, Parquet Pattern, neat and cool looking, per square yard	4 4
No. 4, China Matting Pattern, coloured design, per square yard	3 8
No. 5, Tesselated Pattern, subdued tints, per square yard	3 8
No. 6, Tesselated Pattern, warm tints, per square yard	3 8
No. 7, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard	3 0
No. 8, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard, extra stout	3 8

All the above are 6 feet wide, and not less than four square yards. Can be cut. For large surfaces special quotations.

No. 9, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with classic border, 4ft. 4in. wide, suitable for passages, &c., per linear yard	4 4
No. 10, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with fancy flower border, 4ft. 4in. wide, per linear yard	4 4

N.B.—SAMPLES OF ABOVE FURNISHED.

No. 11, Border 6in. wide, Classic Pattern, suitable for plain Patterns No. 7 and 8, per linear foot	0 12
No. 12, Border 9in. wide, Arabic Pattern to match No. 2, and suitable for plain Patterns 7 and 8, per linear foot	1 0

MATS, Assorted Patterns, 36in. by 24in. each Rs. 4; 54in. by 36in., each Rs. 7-8.

Cement for fixing	Rs. 1-6 per tin.
Reviver	„ 1-6 „
Knives for Cutting	„ 1-6 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

☞ OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS. ☜

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY

IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELLAS.

A delicate, agreeable, Australian Pure White Wine, Rs. 20 per dozen.

ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE.

A delicate Claret, high class, tolerably dry, Rs. 20 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

FOR SALE.

THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, net 108 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

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BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.

Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

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OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

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The CHEAPEST and the BEST PERIODICAL.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Postage extra

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR

"CEDAR, SEAL SNUFF"

FASHIONABLE

"MAPLE, WALNUT, CHESTNUT."

EXTRA LIGHT

"RUSSET, MANILLA, BLACK."

"ALL NEW GOODS."

FELT HATS.

"UNDER 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT."

FELT HATS.

"LARGEST CHOICE IN THE CITY."

FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, **BOMBAY.**

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,
commencing from
MONDAY, 18TH JUNE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

One of the most unique entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.

NEW FANTOCCINI.
NEW CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
NEW GORGEOUS PANTOMIME.
DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
with Lime-light effects.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A special afternoon performance for Schools and Families will be given on SATURDAY, 23rd June.
Doors open at 3, commencing at 3-30 p.m.
Children half price all over the house.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ROUMANIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, having Claims against the Estate of the late LESLIE SAUNDERS, Esq., C. S., Commissioner of Berar, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 1st of July.

T. H. PLUMER, Lieut.
Hyderabad Contingent, Amraoti-Berar.

HAVE AN INSPECTION BEFORE YOU PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

JUST LANDED, a very large and varied Assortment of WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS of the most approved and newest styles and patterns for Gentlemen and Boys, Ladies and Girls; also WATERPROOF SHEETS and CLOTHS of different sizes and qualities. Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Gorawalas' Coats and Hat Covers, of the very stoutest materials for sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

ESTATE OF GOCULDASS GOVINDJEE OF BOMBAY, HINDU, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GOCULDASS GOVINDJI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of October, 1887, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 14th day of June, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. MULJEE GIGA, PURSHOTUM JAMNADAS and MUNCHERJI MERWANJI DADINA, the then Executors in the said Will, named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 23rd day of July next, to send to the Undersigned at their office at No. 27, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon, or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claim by which the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1888.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Executors' Solicitors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	13	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN accordance with previous advertisements Notice is hereby given that the latest date appointed for receiving Tenders for the purchase of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder, has been fixed for 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, instant.

Tenders to be addressed to
The TRUSTEES for the Debenture Holders and Liquidators of

The BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO., Ld.,
care of Ewart, Latham and Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the abovenamed.

Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, offers for the purchase of about 669 tons of old scrap iron and steel now lying in lots in the Stores Yard, Parel, where same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500.

Payment must be made before delivery, and all lots purchased must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD CAST-IRON FIRE BARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of Old Cast-Iron Fire Bars now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats, to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of old cast-iron fire bars must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1888.

MR. JACOB, VETERINARY PRACTITIONER (late Farrier Major of Lahore Light Horse), respectfully begs to intimate that he has OPENED a VETERINARY and SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT at Bhendy Bazaar, Parell Road, next to Jafferkhan, Furniture Dealer and Sign-board Writer, and is now able to accommodate horses that may be entrusted to his care for treatment at above stable.

Horses shod on most improved principle at moderate charges.

Horses will be taken on livery at Re. 1-4 per diem.

Horses will be broken to saddle, single and double harness, at moderate charge.

I have served for 15 years under H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL and of ESTATES which have come under his administration.

ALBERT BUCHHOLTZ, late Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay.
JOSEPH WILLIAM RANGER, late Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.
JOHN SAXTY GOOD, late Surgeon-Dentist, Bombay.
KANKUBAI (widow of Premjee Dhurumsey), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
VISRAM KESSAVJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Piece-goods Merchant.
W. T. JONES, late Guard on the North-Western State Railway, Sibi.
F. H. ROZARIO, late Singnaller, Government Telegraph Department, Karachi.
BALLARAM NUNDRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
Mrs. AGNES ROSE SHEPHERD, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant.
JOHN LYONS, late Major, Bombay Unattached List and Barrack Master.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be DISTRIBUTED, and claims received after that period will not be RECOGNISED.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th June, 1888.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31ST JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000
in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman.
T. STANES Esq. (Messrs. T. Stanes & Co.)
M. R. Ry. V. THEROOVENGADASAWMY MOODELLIAR Avergal, (Managing Director).
M. R. Ry. C. MUTHU RAMASAWMY KALINGA RAYER PILLAY Avergal, Zemindar of Oo akuil.
M. R. RY. S. P. NARARSIMULU NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. RY. T. M. NARRAINSAMY NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. B. SEETHARAMA CHETTY Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. C. N. KRIPARAMASINGH Avergal of Coimbatore.
M. R Ry K T SUBRAMANYA CHETTY Avergal.
M. R Ry C. DARMALINGA CHETTY Avergal of Salem.

AGENTS & BANKERS.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO., MADRAS.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.
MESSRS. T. STANES & CO., COIMBATORE.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. BARCLAY & MORGAN, MADRAS.
COWDELL & WINTERTON, OOTACAMUND.

PROSPECTUS.

I. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

II. Several companies that have had for their object the erection and working of such mills have accomplished such satisfactory remunerative results that the industry may now be considered firmly established, and it is found that the establishment of these miles in the interior, where the raw cotton is produced and the manufactured products consumed, is attended with superior advantages.

III. Of the many localities which satisfy the above conditions, the Coimbatore District is entitled to special prominence. The advantages which it possesses may be epitomised thus,

(a.) It is an extensive Cotton producing country, and the cotton grown in the District is of superior quality.
(b.) Fuel is obtainable in abundance, by rail and otherwise, at moderate prices.
(c.) A ready demand for all the twist and cloth manufactured may be relied on.
(d.) Building materials are good and cheap, and labour is obtainable in abundance at low rates.

IV. A good site has been secured near the Podanur Railway Station, 3 miles from Coimbatore Town, having the command of water from the Noyel River. The mill will thus be located on the main line of Railway between Madras and Beypore, whilst *via* Podanur and Erode junctions, it will be easy communication with the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other Southern Districts.

V. It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern, the mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

VI. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000, leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine-power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

VII. The appended schedule No. 1 of the quotations of shares in various Spinning and Weaving Companies should give confidence to this undertaking, which, in the estimate given in schedule No. 2, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

VIII. The Directors could probably have arranged to get a complete mill provided for a lump sum, and a guarantee of a fair rate of dividend for a short term of years from the date the mill began working, but so convinced are they of the soundness of the enterprise on its own merits, that they do not care to enter into any arrangement which would necessarily deprive the shareholders of some portion of the profits.

IX. Application for shares should be sent to the Agents, and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore;

and for the convenience of shareholders in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts the following gentlemen (Directors) are also authorized to receive applications for shares:—

C. Darmalinga Chettiar Avergal, Salem.
B. Seetharam Chettiar Garu, Coimbatore.
S. P. Nararsimulu Naidoo Garu, do.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.
SHARE QUOTATIONS OF EXISTING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	No of shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash rates.
Ahmedabad	600	1000	1000	90	1300
Bellary	871	500	all	9 p. c.	500 Nl.
Central India	3750	500	500	65	1005
Colaba Land & Mill	4000	700	700	30	750
Empress	1500	500	all	25	697½
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	525
Indian Manufacturing	600	1000	1000	75	1315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1600	250	250	15	261
Jewraz Balloo	1000	1000	1000	50	1142½
Leopold	3000	100	100	5	147
Madras United	250	1000	1000	120	2000
Manockjee Petit	1000	1000	all	60	1200
Morarji Goculdas	[illegible]	1000	1000	75	1500
Sassoon	1500	1000	1000	Nil	1500
Sholapore Mills	[illegible]	1000	1000	60	1200

SCHEDULE No. 2.
ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Outturn of 15,000 ring spindles 300 days at 6½ oz. per spindle per day or 1,828,125 lbs. per year at 6¼ as. per lbs.		714,111	0	0
Less				
Cost of 4,200 candies Cotton at 105.	441,000 0 0			
Cost of producing yarn including superintendence, fuel, labor, Directors and auditors fees, agents and managers commission, &c. at 1¼ as. per lb.	142,822 0 0	583,822	0	0
Profits say 22 per cent, Rs.		130,289	0	0

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Victoria Gardens, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, 5-45 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, 4th Bombay Rifles and Marine Battalion, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—King Arthur (s), from Karachi; Roumania (s), Liverpool; and Chicago (s), Sunderland.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Karachi; Lalpoora (s), Akyab; Lombardy (s), Colombo and Hongkong; and Shajehan (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bangalore and Roumania entered, and the s.s. Bedouin left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lalpoora and Lombardy left the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Carlyle Frederick Aratoon, a European was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th ultimo was 145,898 maunds.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. A. Smith, the second officer of the s. s. Loch Lomond, lying in the harbour, reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 70, from his cabin, on the night of the 13th instant.

GAMBLERS.—Moosajee Curreemjee and Mahomed Ali Jeevajee were yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming with cards and money in a gaming house at Doctor Street, on Thursday afternoon. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

CRIMINAL HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Mahadeo Rama was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with trespassing in the shop of Jeera Wagha, at Chinchpoogly, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, with intent to commit theft. The accused pleading guilty, and admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play (weather permitting) the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-45 this evening (Bombay time):—

March	Wild West	R. Smith.
Overture	Die Frau Meisterin	Suppe.
Valse	Les Serenes	Waldteufel.
Selection	Parisina	Donizetti.
Polka	Saucy Nell	Leon Dufresne.
Galop	Melitaire Peine Carriere	Bohm.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

MASSED BANDS AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles and the Marine Battalion will play *en masse* this evening at the Esplanade Bandstands commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March (with Bugles)	Le Conzoni Del Salda	Rampezzotti.
Selection	On Irish Airs	Hartmann
Valse	Promenaden	Gung'l.
Styrian Dance	Relpler's Lust	Keler Bel.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Polka (in Galop time)	Unter Donner und Blitz	Strauss.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

THE PARSEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—A few evenings ago the members of the Ripon Music Club gave an amateur performance with the view of aiding the funds of the Lying-in Hospital for Parsee Women. The amateurs were encouraged in their charitable efforts by the patronage of several of the leading members of the Parsee community, who liberally subscribed for seats in the Novelty Theatre. The well known play of "Gambling," written by Mr. Bomanji Naoroji Kabraji, and a farce entitled "Dumb and Deaf," were performed, and highly appreciated by the large audience. The clever magical tricks of Professor Ben Samson were also much admired. The net proceeds, Rs. 400, were yesterday forwarded to Dr. Temooljee Nariman, by Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Vatcha, the founder of the Ripon Music Club, who took a leading part in the movement.

A GOOD BAG.—A party, consisting of Colonel Hancock, the President of the Rajasthanik Court; Colonel Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreli; and Mr. Hancock (son of Col. Hancock) succeeded in bagging four panthers and four tigers, with other miscellaneous game in the Telala and Chhellra ness, in the Gir Forest, during the brief space of a week (29th May to 5th June).—*Kathiawar Times.*

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT.

MEHERBAI *vs.* NANABHOY MANEKJEE GUZDAR.

THE Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, on behalf of the respondent, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* issued on the 4th ult. at the instance of the appellant for a stay of execution of a decree passed by Mr. Justice Bayley in favour of the respondent. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the appellant in support of the rule.

Mr. Latham said the suit was brought for the specific performance of a contract for the purchase of certain plots of land in the Gaekwar's dominions; and it was in the first instance attempted to settle the matter amicably by submitting it to arbitration; but the negotiations proved abortive, and the matter eventually went to the Commissioner. The latter officer's report was confirmed by Mr. Justice Bayley, who ordered the appellant's husband to return the purchase-money and bear the costs of the suit. Mr. Latham said the appellant's application for a stay of execution was a novel one, as no security had been given to satisfy the execution of the decree hereafter, and the costs were very heavy.

Mr. Starling said his client was prepared to give security within a week to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary.

Mr. Latham consented, and their Lordships made the rule absolute on the understanding that the appellant should give security for Rs. 7,000 within a week; or else the rule was to be dismissed with costs.

REVERSAL OF WRONG SENTENCES.

AT the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons on Thursday considered a reference made to the Court by Mr. W. W. Loch, District Magistrate of Khandesh, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Gungaram Satee and others. The accused were convicted by Rao Saheb Prohad, Second-Class Magistrate of Challisgaum, of the theft of three sacks of wheat from the railway station of Challisgaum, and were sentenced to jail. The District Magistrate recommended that the sentence be quashed as there was not the slightest evidence to prove the guilt, of the accused, nor was there any evidence to show that the accused were even connected with the loss of the grain. The conviction, recorded against them merely on suspicion, was wrong. Some grain of the same quality as that belonging to the complainant was found in their possession; but mere proof of similarity of property was, Mr. Loch remarked, not sufficient to bring home a charge of theft, especially as there was nothing strange in Bheels possessing small quantities of grain; and in the opinion of the District Magistrate the conviction was quite untenable.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated by the District Magistrate, reversed the conviction and sentence against the accused, and ordered their discharge.

The Court also considered a reference made by the same Magistrate in the case of the Empress *vs.* Nana Nandu and another, in which Mr. Loch recommended the Court to quash the sentence passed by the Second-Class Magistrate of Challisgaum. The accused were convicted of uttering counterfeit coin and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, or in the alternative to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. In this instance also, Mr. Loch said, there was no evidence to prove the presence of the principal ingredients necessary to constitute the offence, namely, the knowledge of the deliverer of the coin that it was counterfeit. The accused appeared to have been deceived and to have acted in perfect good faith.

Their lordships, for the reasons stated by Mr. Loch, reversed the conviction and sentence, remarking that there was no finding that the accused knew the coin to be counterfeit when they delivered it, and it appeared that the Second-Class Magistrate was of the opinion that they had no such knowledge.

AS was shown in the Budget, there was a serious falling off last year in the revenue derived from Bengal opium. Only 54,750 chests were sold, at an average of Rs. 1,123 per chest as compared with 55,500 chests at Rs. 1,200. But in recent years various causes have combined to interfere with the maintenance of the opium revenue at the old level, and the gradual augmentation of the reserve stock has become a matter of serious concern. The reserve stock in the Calcutta godowns is now equal to not much less than a year's produce, while the stock left over at Hongkong at the end of every month is about 4,000 chests. Unfortunately there is no prospect of any improvement in the opium market. The outlook is considered as of increasing [illegible]loom, and it is possible that the effect of the "likin" [illegible]hich the Chefoo Convention makes leviable [illegible] import duty may be such as to bring [illegible] a crisis. In these circumstances the [illegible] of Revenue has been holding a con[illegible]bject, which was attended, among [illegible]. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent [illegible] Provinces. The decision come [illegible] to increase the sales, so as to [illegible]nd the effect will, of course,

IMPORTING CHOLERA INTO BOMBAY.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE MASTER OF A VESSEL.

AHMED MEEA VULLEE MEEA, master of s. s. Bhownagar, appeared yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. George Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive Service. The accused was charged under a section of Act 10 of 1887 (Native Passenger Ships' Act) with having failed to report to the Superintendent, on the vessel's arrival in harbour, of three deaths which had taken place among the passengers on the voyage out from Bhownagar. Another charge, which was subsequently withdrawn, was laid against the *nacoda*, under section 6 of Bombay Act 6 of 1867, to the effect that he omitted to report to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay the fact that certain passengers on board the vessel were suffering from an infectious disease. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sealy, pleader, conducted the defence.

Mr. Little briefly stated the facts of the case to the Court. On the 2nd April, the accused brought a number of passengers to Bombay from Bhownagar. About two hundred passengers had gone on board the vessel at Bhownagar, but some of them were sent ashore, as they were suffering from cholera. While the steamer was on the voyage to Bombay, three persons—one male and two females—died of, that disease, and their corpse were thrown into the sea. Of the other passengers that had been landed in Bombay, five or six had expired from the same cause. The accused had failed to report the deaths that had taken place, as well as to inform the Port Health Officer that there were passengers on board who were suffering from an infectious disease. Mr. Little then proceeded to call evidence.

Peter Clements, wharfager employed in the Preventive Service, said he was stationed at the Carnac Bunder where the s. s. Bhownagar used to disembark her passengers. The vessel arrived, on the last occasion, on the 2nd April, on which day he received her arrival report, which was signed by the accused. No mention was made of any deaths having occurred on board. The report he forwarded to his Superintendent, Mr. Ainsworth. Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy:—Witness only asked the defendant to supply him with such information as the printed headings on the report called for; sometimes he inquired whether there were any casualties on board. He could not say for certain whether he had asked that question of the *nacoda* on the arrival of this vessel.

Mr. George Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, said he was authorized to grant certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act, and had given a certificate to the *nacoda* of the s. s. Bhownagar. He was the officer appointed to receive notifications of deaths occurring on board the ship. No notification was given to him on the arrival of the steamer of any deaths having occurred on board. About nine or ten days after the vessel's arrival, he heard of the deaths, and then made further enquiries. He saw the *nacoda* of the steamer, and obtained a statement from him to the effect that the vessel left Bhownagar on the 1st April with about 150 adults and several children; that he was aware that he should report any deaths that might occur on board on his arrival, but that, as some of the passengers had promised to do so, he had relied upon them. Three deaths had occurred during the voyage, two females and one male adult having expired, but the *nacoda* said he was not aware their death had been caused by cholera. All the three deaths had occurred within twenty-five hours after the vessel had left Bhownagar.

Witness, being cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, said it would take a vessel about thirty hours to steam from Bhownagar to Bombay.

Mr. Sealy: Have you any authority to take statements from the *nacodas* of steamers, such as the one you have taken?—Yes, as Superintendent of the Preventive Service I am empowered to do so.

Is it not part of a Preventive Officer's duty to examine the passengers and their goods, so as to prevent the smuggling of contraband articles? Yes, it is.

Are the officers supposed to count the number of passengers leaving the vessel?—They must do so.

If he saw anything that struck him as being not correct would he take notice of it?—Yes, naturally, but on this occasion no report of any of the passengers having been ill from cholera was made to him, or any thing was said about any disease having broken out on board. In his written statement the *nacoda* had said the passengers who had died on the voyage were old people. Witness was not aware that the Water Police had been enquiring into the matter previous to his taking the statement of the defendant. He had only once received a death report on a former occasion, and that was regarding a man who fell overboard from one of Messrs. Shepherd's steamers.

Do you not know that this is a ferry steamer? No, it is a passenger coasting steamer.

Mr. Sealy: But it plies between Bombay, Surat, and Bhownagar, so it must be a ferry boat, it does not take long to make the trip?

Mr. Little: You might as well call a steamer going to Aden a ferry boat. (Laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said in this case I am acting under the orders of the Collector of Customs.

Are you satisfied that there was no deliberate intention to omit to report in this case?—I am not satisfied on that point. I made a report of the matter to the Collector of Customs regarding this case.

Previous to 1887 there were never any prosecutions, I suppose for not reporting these deaths at sea?—No, I don't think, but I only speak regarding the coasting steamers.

And there were never any such enquiries as you have made in this case held at that time?—No, not in cases concerning coasting vessels.

In answer to Mr. Little, witness said he was acting under the orders of the Collector of Customs, who had received a special sanction from Government to carry on these proceedings. When a native passenger steamer arrived at one of the bunders, and it was thought she had her proper number of passengers on board it was not usual for the officer on duty to count the number, and it was not done on this occasion when the "Bhownagar" arrived here, as she was carrying a far less number of passengers than she was licensed to carry.

Laljee Jewraz, a native of Kutch Mandvie, who was a passenger by the s. s. Bhownagar, said he had been on a pilgrimage to Palitana from Bombay, and while there he had been told there was a good deal of sickness about. He went from Palitana to Songad, and from there to Bhownagar, where he put up at a Dharumsalla. It was also occupied by a number of other persons, some of whom he saw were very ill, and a few of this number subsequently died from the effects of the disease. After the witness went on board the steamer at that port, he observed that some of the persons who had also come on board were sent ashore again owing to their illness. In all about six or eight persons were sent away. The day following that on which the steamer left Bhownagar about four or six of the passengers were taken ill, three of whom died and were buried at sea. He could not say what these persons were suffering from. About five or six days after the vessel had arrived in Bombay, witness went to a *wady*, where he saw some of his fellow-passengers suffering from what he believed to be cholera.

Mr. Sealy objected to this evidence being received by the Court. Some days having elapsed since their arrival here, it was impossible to say that they were ill during the voyage. A thousand and one things might occur since their arrival to cause their death.

The Magistrate said the evidence might be allowed, it being quite open to Mr. Sealy to urge all his reasons for minimizing its value.

The Magistrate asked whether, under Act 6 of 1867, the captain was in a position to know that the persons who had landed at Bombay were suffering from the sickness while on board his vessel.

Mr. Little was of opinion that the defendant had reasonable grounds for suspicion.

Mr. Sealy said his client did not deny he had committed a breach of the law by neglecting to furnish his death report to the Port officials. But with regard to the second charge he knew nothing about any sickness being prevalent among the passengers.

The Magistrate: Then am I to take it that the accused registers a plea of guilty?

Mr. Sealy: Yes; but this omission was quite unintentional on the part of my client. I think my client would be sufficiently punished if he were warned and discharged.

On the Court reassembling after tiffin, Mr. Little informed the Magistrate that he had decided to drop the second charge.

Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, was next called and examined by Mr. Little.

Please tell me what deaths from cholera occurred in Bombay previous to the first of April?—In the week ending the 20th March, the number of deaths from cholera in the city and island of Bombay amounted to 2. There was one death in the week ending 27th March, 2 in the week ending 3rd April, and 8 in the succeeding week. Since then, cholera has been more or less prevalent in Bombay. Six deaths having been discovered by us to have taken place among the passengers, we reported the matter to the Health Officer of the Port. I was naturally very much alarmed.

Cross-examined: I know that cholera is just now prevalent in Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad and other places in the mofussil. People come in from the mofussil both by the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. From the 1st January of this year up to the occurrence of the present case only six cases of cholera had occurred in this city. In this case Mr. Glover first reported the matter to me, and I at once communicated with the Port Health Officer.

Is Mr. Glover a medical officer?—No.

Nor can he diagnose disease?—Well, he can perfectly well diagnose cases of cholera. He could not possibly confound the disease with any other. On the 6th of April, I myself saw 26 cases, of which 15 were in one Dhurumsala, while the rest were scattered in four houses. Of the 26 cases, 25 were passengers from the steamer. So they told me. It was the most appalling sight I have witnessed for many years.

The Magistrate: You heard of this matter before the Health Officer of the Port heard of it. *Prima facie* it seems as if there was something wanting in the machinery.

Dr. Weir: I think, perhaps, the machinery is not quite sufficient for all the purposes of the sanitation of the port.

Mr. Little: I suppose, Dr. Weir, you have some officers posted at the railway stations to see if there are cases of any infectious disease among passengers?

Dr. Weir: Yes, we do that when cholera is prevalent. Moreover, the railway authorities telegraph to me the occurrence of cases of cholera along the line.

The case for the prosecution having there been closed, the Magistrate put the following questions to the *nacoda* You are charged with neglecting to notify certain deaths that occurred on your steamer on its journey between Bhownagar and Bombay. Do you wish to make any statement to the Court in that matter?—It was a mistake on my part. I thought that the chief muccadum who had gone ashore would have reported this matter to the authorities. I have been *nacoda* of the s. s. Bhownagar for eight years, and this is the first time, during my experience, that deaths have occurred among the passengers.

Did you know that it was your duty to report the deaths to the officer appointed to receive such information?—I knew it, but did not know to what particular officer I should have gone.

Before you left Bhownagar, were you not aware that there were cases of cholera among persons who had applied for passages?—I did not know that.

Who is the agent of your steamer?—Venishankar Luxmishankar.

Were not six persons who came on board at Bhownagar sent ashore before you left?—Yes, they were sent away, because they were in an extremely feeble state of body, and were incapable of taking care of themselves.

Were they Palitana pilgrims? They were Cutchees. I cannot say whether they were pilgrims or not.

The Magistrate then proceeded to give his decision. The case, he said, was of a very simple character. The omission to report the deaths was not denied, and it could not in fact be denied. There was not the slightest doubt that the defendant in this case had omitted to comply with an important and essential provision of law, and had rendered himself liable by that omission to severe punishment. Whatever allowance might be made for the plea put forward for the defence that the defendant had been taken, so far, by surprise, there was not the slightest doubt that he had omitted to perform a most essential duty under circumstances which clearly showed that he ought to have exercised more sense. Though it was the first time within the defendant's experience that any deaths had occurred on board his vessel, the court could not but feel that he had been guilty of an offence of a most serious character. The object of the legislature in making a rule to have such cases reported was in the sanitary interests of important cities to which the Act applied. Dr. Weir had got a most responsible work to do at all times, and if such rules were not complied with, it would be quite impossible for those who were entrusted with the sanitary safety of this great city to do their duty. For these reasons it was impossible that an offence of this sort could be overlooked, or passed by without serious notice; and he could not accede to Mr. Sealy's suggestion that the accused might be discharged with a warning. In a case like this, a mere warning would not at all meet the requirements of the case or the ends of justice, and his Worship did not think the requirements of the case would be satisfied, unless he inflicted a serious fine. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment.

ICHHAPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	7,457	0
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt.	100	0
The Rajah of Sewara (Collector of Surat)	100	0
Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla	100	0
Bai Dhunbaijee Jamsetjee S. Davur	50	0
Mr. Peerozsha Nusserwanjee Kurranee	25	0
Bai Dinbai, daughter of Dhunjeebhoy E. Allibless (in memory of Eduljee F. Allibless)	25	0
Mr. Sorabjee Dinshaw Sopariwalla	10	0
Mr. Vussonjee Heerjee	15	0
Mr. Kaikhusro Rustomjee Unwalla	15	0
Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Chandara	3	0
Through *Jam-e-Jamshed*:—		
Inhabitants of Igutpura	52	0
Parsees from Khandwa	57	0
Inhabitants of Nagpur	35	4
From Porebunder	20	0
Mr. R. B.	5	0
In memory of the late Eduljee Nowrojee Broacha	5	0
Total	8,074	4

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 4, 311 Part 2, and 188.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 12, 256 and 184.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7 a.m.—Morning Prayer, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 189, 176 and 184.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 181 and 240

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion Sermon.—Hymns 1, 248 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 24 and 230.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 119, 513 and 140.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 423, 342 and 317.

Wednesday, June 20.

6 p.m.—Short Service with address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 107, and 288.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 261 and 289.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 264, 365 and 172.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fort.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Services at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-Bunder.

Colaba.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School; and 8-30 p.m.—Services, at Temperance Hall.
Paster Rev. E. F. Frease.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

8 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

8 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 4, 139, 238 and 245.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Song and Sermon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 9th June 1888	£ 3,066,700
Balance to be remitted from 10th June 1888 to 31st March 1889	£10,933,300

THERE has been trouble about the exhibition of the Jubilee presents at Glasgow. In the first instance the Queen refused to lend them, but finally, owing to the intervention of Lord Lothian, it was agreed that they should be sent, except the "personal" presents, on the understanding that they would not again be exhibited anywhere. Then, owing to some official blundering, all the presents were despatched from South Kensington to Glasgow, and, no sooner had they arrived there, than a peremptory order was telegraphed from Charlottenburg (where the Queen was then staying) that the personal objects were at once to be sent back and forwarded to Windsor. The principal presents are to be arranged at the top of the grand staircase at Windsor Castle, in cabinets and on stands, which are now being manufactured at the Royal Works for their reception. The others are to be distributed between Balmoral and Osborne.

TO THE DEAF.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head how cured at your homes. Price 6 annas. Address Dr. Nicholson, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THERE was another debate at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Thursday on the new Municipal building. The following members were present:—Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Chairman, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasji Hormusji, Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Palonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Harold R. King, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, and Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Captain H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and H. Wilmot Uloth, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

There was a series of propositions formulated by Mr. Geary before the meeting, with reference to the new Municipal building. Two of his resolutions were disposed of at the previous meetings. The first proposition he brought forward on Thursday was that the length of the Council Chamber be 65 to 70 feet, and that the breadth and height be left to the discretion of the architect. The figures regarding the dimensions of the chamber, which originally stood in the motion, were 90 ft. by 45 ft., and as they approached nearly the dimensions of a public hall which had been considered quite unnecessary and, perhaps, inconvenient, he had made, he said, the alteration in the figures.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji thought it would be wrong in principle for the Corporation to give any directions to the architect about such details regarding the building. They ought to be left to the architect whom they were going to appoint, and who was to act in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Waters agreed with the last speaker, and moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Uloth, that it was not desirable to give any directions to the architect.

Col. Merewether thought it was extremely desirable that some instructions should be given to the architect with regard to the size of the room, while leaving all questions of architectural taste to him. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was lost by a large majority, and Mr. Geary's proposition was carried.

Mr. Geary then moved that the erection of a dome over any portion of the building be left to the discretion of the architect. As this was a question of purely artistic taste, Mr. Geary said they might leave the architect to give them such advice on it as he thought best.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Duxbury, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Geary next proposed that Mr. F. W. Stevens be appointed architect to design and carry out the building on the usual term of five per cent. Mr. Geary began by saying that he should be sorry to say anything disparaging of any man, and he would equally regret to go out of his way to say anything very flattering of another man, particularly when they happened to be competitors. But the style is the man; and he thought they would all remember the statement made by Mr. Chisholm, that if they decided to have the Municipal building raised in the style, which was the prevailing one in Bombay, namely, the Venetian Gothic, he would withdraw from the competition and leave them to select another man. He would not, therefore, dwell much on the relative merits of the rival architects, but would confine himself to a discussion which, he thought, would convince the Corporation, as it had convinced the generality of the public, that the style in which they ought to erect the Municipal building was the style which had become associated with the new Bombay. The site which they had originally selected, and to which, after considerable deliberation, they had returned, as the most suitable and convenient, brought the new building in immediate contiguity with what was unquestionably the finest building in Bombay and the finest modern building in India. It was a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture, and it would be a mistake to raise in the immediate vicinity of that work a building in another style. Such was the conclusion which they arrived at by their unaided intelligence. But he found that people, very far off, had come to the same opinion—that the best architectural authorities in England, who were quite disinterested, and who knew nothing of the rivalries on the controversies which prevailed in this city in regard to the sites and the styles, had very distinctly expressed their opinion as to the merits of the Indo-Saracenic style in its suitability to modern public buildings in this city. Mr. Chisholm had recently exhibited in the Royal Academy the drawings of the building which he had designed four years ago, and the different leading architectural journals of London had taken considerable notice of it. They did justice to the general treatment, and described it with considerable minuteness. On the suitability of the style for the particular work in view the *Builder* said: "There is a great deal in the design and the drawings. Two large elevations are most conscientiously made out. But though there is a general Oriental look about the design, the European hand is everywhere obvious. There is a sense of incongruity and incompleteness. The building has the Oriental aspect without Oriental feeling." That opinion was arrived at simply from seeing the designs standing by themselves. But supposing these designs were placed by the side of the great building of magnificent proportions which would stand in contiguity to their new structure they would see at once that the incongruity and incompleteness, the Orientalism of aspect sought for at the cost of Oriental feeling, which struck the eye of the competent architect at a distance, would here appear to the observer particularly striking. (Hear, hear.) The *Building News* also, speaking of the Indo-Saracenic designs exhibited in London, said the elevations, as set forth, showed an Oriental design based upon an Italian framework. Now, when they proceeded to speak of the building in the Italian Gothic style which Mr. Stevens had erected, they knew at once that they were in the presence of a style which was quite suitable for it, and that the building had been erected by a man who admittedly stood at the head of his profession in this city. He (Mr. Geary) thought he might fairly say that the Victoria Terminus compared not unfavourably with any of the great public buildings of this city, many of which were very fine, and some of which had been designed by the greatest master of modern Gothic, Sir Gilbert Scott, who would certainly be proud to be the designer of the Victoria Terminus. The fact that this eminent architect, to whom we owe such beautiful buildings in Bombay, preferred Venetian Gothic for such buildings, was shown not merely by the fact that he followed that style in Bombay, but when he was called upon to design for the House of Parliament in Dublin, he made his plans in Venetian Gothic, and his design of the English Law Courts was also in the same style. Thus we had the most eminent man in England giving his preference to this particular style as most suited to our needs, as well as the most artistic, a style from which one could have the *maximum* of effect at the *minimum* of outlay. It would be seen that the style of the Municipal buildings, which was to be in juxtaposition with the Victoria Terminus, must be in harmony with that magnificent structure, and that they would do well to entrust Mr. Stevens with the carrying out of the work. A resolution of the Bombay Government, published in July last, said that the design, construction, and termination of the Victoria Terminus reflected the very highest credit on Mr. Stevens as an architect and an engineer. Mr. Geary then went on to say that there would a financial, as well as architectural, advantage to be derived from having the work carried out by a man who was both an architect and an engineer. They got greater strength with the least waste of material by the combination of the two departments than was otherwise generally attainable. He had read to the meeting the opinion of English journals in regard to the Indo-Saracenic design, and he would now just say what the *Building News* said of the design of the Great Indian Railway Terminus, exhibited in the year 1888, in London. The *Building News* said: "The design is in the Italian Gothic style. Though elaborate in detail, it is in harmony with the climate of India, where the style seems to be a more congenial one than it does in England, and Mr. Stevens has made the most of his opportunities." The *Architect* and the *Builder* had also favourably noticed the designs of the Victoria Station. He might now quote to them the words of Sir Richard Temple from his farewell speech in Bombay, delivered before the Victoria Terminus was completed, and when its proportions might just be realized a little by anticipation. He had, of course, seen the designs, and knew what was coming. Said, Sir Richard, "This terminal station in Bombay will in its ultimate grandeur and magnificence eclipse even the great buildings on the Esplanade." Mr. Geary thought they would all agree that that prediction had been fully borne out. (Hear hear.) No one had any particular claim whatever on the Corporation for employment. The Corporation were not bound in any way to place the work in the hands of one man rather than another. They were entirely free to do the best they could for the city; and he thought that, in proposing the name of Mr. Stevens, he was asking them to do the best for the city, as they might rely upon his erecting a building which would be a credit to himself as well as to the city. Mr. Geary observed that he had the highest respect for Mr. Chisholm. But he must confess that though he had been more than once to Madras and had admired the Indo-Saracenic buildings erected there by Mr. Chisholm, there was not in that city a single building which could be compared with the monuments of Venetian Gothic in Bombay. Mr. Geary concluded by expressing a hope that they would all concur heartily in the resolution submitted to them.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji seconded and said that Mr. Stevens was so well known to them all by his great ability as an architect and by the beauty and character of his works which, he dared say, they always admired when they passed by them that he need not say more than what the proposer of the motion had so well said. He would only observe that if the designing and building of the Municipal offices were entrusted to Mr. Stevens their interests would be placed in very safe hands.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he had nothing whatever to say as to the relative merits of the two architects, because he thoroughly believed from what he had heard that either architect was quite capable of designing and carrying out the building to the satisfaction of the Corporation. If the hands of the Corporation were perfectly free in this matter, he should say nothing at all. But he thought there were certain reasons which should make them pause before they adopted that view. On the 13th June, 1887, the Corporation passed a resolution, authorizing the Municipal Commissioner to call upon Mr. Chisholm to prepare fresh designs and incur whatever charges might be necessary. That was a direct and distinct call upon Mr. Chisholm by name and gave him a very valuable commission, and was in the nature of a contract. This resolution was communicated to Mr. Chisholm and he acknowledged its receipt and stated there was no difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Corporation. From June to November that resolution was in force, and for that period Mr. Chisholm was in the enjoyment of the confidence of the Corporation. It was not until the 19th November, that is, about six months after the commission was given to Mr. Chisholm, that Major Martin's committee was appointed to consider the Cathedral School site. Under these circumstances, the Commissioner put it to the Corporation whether they could change their architect. He considered it his duty to the Corporation to say that Mr. Chisholm always showed the greatest readiness to obey every instruction of the Corporation, and the greatest desire to meet not only his (the Commissioner's) wishes, but every wish of the Corporation. Whether they gave their commission to Mr. Stevens or Mr. Chisholm, all that he would say was that he should be sorry to see anything done which might savour of injustice or breach of contract.

Major Selby said that it appeared to him somewhat unjust to treat Mr. Chisholm in an off-hand way. He did not wish the building to be put up by any comparatively indifferent architect, if a better man could be found. But he wanted the Corporation to act with that scrupulous fairness with which he hoped every member of the Corporation would act in their individual capacity. He proposed an amendment with the object of giving both the architects an equal chance. He put it mainly on the ground of ordinary justice and fairness, and he asked the Corporation to pass it, to prevent the possibility of any one saying that the Corporation had treated with anything approaching in the slightest degree to shabbiness a gentleman without any fault of his own. His amendment was that both Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Stevens be asked to prepare the necessary designs at a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each, on the understanding that the architect, if either, whose designs might finally be accepted would be employed to supervise the construction of the building on the usual terms.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. King.

Mr. Kabraji said he would most assuredly vote in favour of Mr. Stevens if he were to be simply guided by considerations of personal friendship. He admitted Mr. Stevens as an architect to whom Bombay owed its finest building. But considerations of fairness induced him to move the ammendment that Mr. Chisholm be appointed their architect and that he be requested to alter the original design to suit the altered circumstances of the locality.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia did not see how any injustice could be done to Mr. Chisholm, who had been fully paid for all that he had been told to do.

Colonel Merewether said there was no doubt whatever that for some three years past Mr. Chisholm had been treated by the Corporation in such a way, with reference to the designs, as to entitle him to very great consideration. (Hear, hear.) He thought the circumstances of the case would be fairly met by Major Selby's amendment, which would leave the Corporation free to select whichever design they might consider suitable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bomonji P. Master said he did not think the Corporation could withdraw from their contract and throw over Mr. Chisholm.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said a question had lately been put by Sir Henry Morland to the Commissioner at a meeting of the Town Council, and the latter had replied that there was no legal contract whatever with Mr. Chisholm.

The Acting Commissioner having questioned the accuracy of the statement made by the last speaker, Sir Henry Morland said the fact was that he had asked the Municipal Commissioner if the presence of Mr. Chisholm at a late meeting of the Town Council had the effect of binding them, and the Commissioner had said no.

Dr. Cowasji then made some remarks in favour of Mr. Geary's proposition.

Mr. Cotton did not think the Corporation had at any time put Mr. Chisholm under the impression that he would be employed to carry out the work. Among other reasons, the feeling of loyalty ought to induce the Bombay Municipality to select a Bombay man for the work, if one like Mr. Stevens, who was thoroughly capable of carrying it out, could be found.

Mr. K. M. Shroff fully agreed with Mr. Cotton that the Corporation were under no obligation, moral or legal, to Mr. Chisholm. (Hear, hear.) They would do well to entrust the work to a man of Mr. Stevens's ability and reputation.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker also expressed himself in favour of appointing Mr. Stevens.

Sir Henry Morland said that in the first instance the specifications for which the competition was invited were said at the time to be such as no professional architect would engage in. The result was that Mr. Chisholm was the only architect who came forward to compete. He was awarded the prize of Rs. 5,000 for his designs. It was not that his designs were approved of, but they were the best of those that were submitted, and they certainly did not come within the limit of the cost which the Corporation had laid down. Mr. Chisholm had, however, a walk over because no other professional architect had competed. The Corporation had closed their obligation with Mr. Chisholm and were now quite free to open any negotiations they liked with any other architect. They could not go to any other architect with the same confidence as to Mr. Stevens, in order to ensure a building of the full value of the money they sanctioned. Having given figures to show that the rates at which Mr. Stevens had erected buildings compared very favourably with other public buildings in Bombay, Sir Henry said the interests of the Municipality would be perfectly safe in the hands of so competent an architect as Mr. Stevens, and they could fairly look for a full return for their money. He did not wish to say one disparaging word of Mr. Chisholm; but he did not think that the only building in Bombay which they had to judge of Mr. Chisholm's merits by—that at the Apollo Bunder—could compete with any of Mr. Stevens's buildings. From his knowledge of Mr. Chisholm's work in Madras, done in a style which he chose to call Indo-Saracenic, he (Sir Henry) could say that it was all one style, resembling the Jaffer Suleiman Dhurumsala in Frere Road. Sir Henry concluded by saying that when rival architects were in the field, they must select the best man they could get. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Waters did not think they could judge of Mr. Chisholm's ability from a building which he had to run up by contract, under a certain sum of money. He, however, thought it would be best, under the circumstances, to support Mr. Geary's proposition.

Mr. Geary having briefly replied, the Corporation divided on the propositions before them The amendments of both Mr. Kabraji and Major Selby were lost by large majorities, and Mr. Geary's proposition was then carried.

Mr. Geary then proposed that stables be provided as near the Municipal building as possible, and so situated as not to involve the cost of treating them architecturally as part of the said building.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji seconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Shroff, that the question of the stables be deferred until the plans and estimates were before the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji denied the necessity of affording stabling accommodation to the officers of the Municipality, and proposed that no stables be erected The amendment was seconded by Mr. N.B. Suntook.

After some discussion Mr. Cotton's amendment was carried.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Monday.

THE Bangalore *Spectator* has it on good authority that the project of constructing a line of rail from Bangalore to Goontacul is now receiving attention. "The line," it says, "is to be on the broad gauge, like that of the Madras Railway, and the construction and working of the Goontacul branch will form a part of the Madras Railway system. The S. M. Railway projected a narrow gauge line to Hindupore from this Station, which would have in a manner gone far to complete their system. This line instead of joining at Bangalore is recommended by the Consulting Engineer to join on at Tumkur, and if carried out on that plan will be of great service to the northern talukas of Bangalore District and eastern ones of Tumkur. On the other hand, the broad gauge line from Bangalore to Goontacul will complete and maintain direct unbroken communication from Bombay and the north, an item of much importance from a strategic point of view, and on account of which, we believe, the broad gauge line to Goontacul has the support of the military authorities. It may be added that the latter line passing through the fertile taluks of Chota Ballapur, Davenhully, and Sidlaghutta—where sugarcane is largely grown and jaggery manufactured, and where food grains are abundantly produced—will create and develop a return of traffic which may not be despised."

THE Madras Government lately requested the orders of the Government of India as to whether, in the event of an application for a license under the Petroleum Act (No. 8 of 1881) bearing the prescribed fee in the shape of an impressed stamp, being refused, a refund of the stamp fee may be granted. In reply, the Government of India stated that it appeared to them that an application from a licenser under Act 8 of 1881 should bear the stamp suitable for an application, and that the stamps for the licence should be separate. If the application is refused, the refund of the cost of the stamps for the license may be claimed under section 54 of the Stamp Act 1879. An application, they further stated, should not be made on a stamped paper intended for the license, but where such a procedure has been wrongly allowed, a refund of the stamp fee, minus the value of the stamp which should have been fixed to the application, and minus also the deduction prescribed in Section 54 of the Stamp Act, may be granted.

THE present prospects of obtaining anything like an adequate supply of coolies from the recruiting grounds in the southern parts of the Madras Presidency are said to be unfavorable; the local demand for labour is good, and besides the many large works already in hand, the Paumben Canal, and the Villapurum-Vellore Railway will give regular employment to several thousands. Accounts from the districts, so far as can be judged by unofficial and individual statements, are unsatisfactory, and the recruiting agents seem likely to have a bad time of it. Many of the "return" coolies of late speak in hard terms of the employers of immigrant labour in Bourbon and the French West India Islands, and, naturally, the practical statements of these people have great weight in the villages and towns in which they reside.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ...... June 17th, 11h. 41·0m., a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 24th, 1h. 5·8m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 16	....	5 24	6 37	3 10m 3 58 a	9 4m 10 20 a
Sun. 17	Third Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Clyde.*	5 24	6 37	4 19m 4 52 a	10 10m 11 31 a
Mon. 18	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Prince of Wales Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Badham Pile and Co., Meeting. Novelty Theatre: Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.	5 24	6 37	5 40m 5 53 a	11 31m —
Tu. 19	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Assam.	5 25	6 38	7 8m 7 0 a	0 37m 0 51 a
Wed. 20	Town Council, 3 p.m. Thacker and Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. Meeting of Graduates' Association, Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.	5 25	6 38	8 23m 8 4 a	1 39m 2 2 a
Thr. 21	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 25	6 38	9 21m 9 3 a	2 32m 3 8 a
Fri. 22	....	5 25	6 38	10 17m 9 57 a	3 23m 4 7 a

* Left Aden at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, 12th instant.

THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

MR. CUTHBERTH FRASER, says the *Deccan Times*, had a most miraculous escape from a tiger the other day at Amraoti, and it gives the following account of it:—

The lucky hero of this adventure is a District Superintendent of Police in Berar. He is well remembered in Secunderabad as Superintendent of the Cantonment Police before Mr. Crawford. A son of Colonel Hastings Fraser, one of the Frasers of Lovatt, he has proved his possession of that nerve and courage which rises to the emergency of danger—on which qualities more than all else the British Empire in India has been built and on which, after all is said, in the last resort, it must be still held to rest. To quote the graphic account of a correspondent, the escape was about as narrow as man ever had. Mr. Fraser was told by his orderly that a wounded tiger was lying dead with his head on the root of a tree. The orderly having called him up, he went to the spot. Mr. Fraser then sent the orderly and another man with his second gun back and knelt down to look. Just then the tiger roared and came at him from about eighteen feet off: he waited till the tiger was within five feet of him and fired. As the tiger did not drop, he fired his second shot hurriedly. The first shot had hit exactly in the centre of the face, but just an inch too low. It knocked the tiger's right eye out, and smashed all the teeth of that side of the jaw. The second shot struck the tiger in the chest but too low. What happened then Mr. Fraser does not exactly know, but he next found himself lying in front of the tiger, one claw of the beast's right foot being hooked into his left leg, in this way trying to draw Mr. Fraser towards him; the other paw was on his right leg. M. Frasers's chin and coat were covered with foam from the beast's mouth. He tried hard to draw himself out of the tiger's clutches. Fortunately the beast was not able to see him, as Mr. Fraser was a little to one side on the animal's blind side and the tiger's head was up. Suddenly seeing Mr. Fraser's orderly bolting, he jumped up and went for the man, and catching him he killed him on the spot. Mr. Fraser had lost hat, rifle and all his cartridges which had tumbled out of his pocket. He jumped up, however, and ran to the man who had his second gun, and to do so had to go within eight paces of the spot where the tiger was crouching over his orderly. He heard in fact the crunching of the man's bones, and saw the tiger biting the back of the head. He now took the gun from his man. The latter said that he had fired both barrels into the tiger, one when he was crouching over Mr. Fraser, and the other when he was over the prostrate body of the orderly. The man had fired well and true, but just too far back in his anxiety not to hit the men he would save instead of the tiger. When afterwards asked if he was not afraid to hit the *Shaib*, "I was very much afraid indeed," he replied, "but *dil mazbut karke lagaya*: I nerved myself for the occasion." "A good man and true!" a high officer writes,—"who after firing never moved an inch till Mr. Fraser came to him, although close to the tiger all the while. He is one of the Gawilghur Rajputs—a brave race, Ranjit Singh, a good name." The man said he had no more cartridges left, and so they both got a little further from the tiger as the orderly was evidently done for. Afterwards they found one more cartridge for the gun and tried to recover the body but it was no use. The tiger was lying close, most of the buffaloes had bolted and the *Kurkoos* would not help. Mr. Fraser then sent six miles off for an elephant. But the animal did not arrive till dark, so Mr. Fraser went home in great grief about the poor orderly and at having to leave the body. His own wound was bleeding a great deal, it being a deep claw gash. Next day they got the body and the tiger dead lying close to each other. Perhaps no narrower escape than Mr. Fraser's has ever been heard of. To the excellent shot which knocked the beast's eye out he undoubtedly owes his life. He says that he felt that he had the tiger dead when he fired, but the *express* bullet unfortunately broke up. Probably, he thinks, a 12-bore would have reached the brain. His many friends will be glad to hear that Mr. Fraser is now doing well, the wound being nearly healed up on Sunday. There are kindred spirits able to realize the danger which Mr. Fraser so fortunately escaped, whose congratulations will be all the more cherished on that account.

SOAP STONE IN BURMA.

THE native Extra Assistant Commissioner at An, in the Kyoukphu district, has furnished an interesting account of the soap stone mines at the Myingude Mountain, in the Yoma Range, and on a small hill joining the Myingude Mountain. He says:—

The soap stones are found between other stones and it is difficult to ascertain the exact yield of the mines, but last year some Burmese from Upper Burma dug eight mines and obtained about 5,000 viss. The value of the stone is said to be on the spot from Rupees 70 to 80 per 100 viss for the first quality, and from Rupees 50 to 60 for the second quality. The greatest depth dug last year was about eight cubits, but the hill is said to be covered with soap stones, and the production to them will entirely depend on the amount of labour employed. The diggers used to pay a royalty to the King of Burma for all soap stones dug in mines in his territory. The Assistant Commissioner suggests that the Government should work the mines themselves, paying to the labourers for the actual quality of the stones received at the rate of from Rs. 30 to 20 per 1,000 viss, according to quality, and the stones could be at once resold on the spot at a handsome profit, as there is always a good demand for them amongst the Burmese. He shows that the Government might make a profit of, at least, 20 per cent on a yield of 5,000 viss, which would come to about Rs. 1,000. The working season at the mines lasted for only six months, and to prevent smuggling it is suggested that a Gaung should be appointed at Rs. 25 a month for those six months. Living at the mines is expensive, as they are far from any village, and there is also the fear of attacks by dakaits from Burma, so the coolies would also have to be paid a high rate of wages, but the Assistant Commissioner entertains no doubt that the Government would derive a profit. After examining the soap stone mountains the officer looked about for Coal mines, but could not find any, though he heard that there were two mines in the Thaylemyo District, unknown to the officials, but as he could not go there personally, he sent four native traders to examine the district, and, if possible to bring back samples of coal from the mines, and to report accurately on their situation.

THE compositions of condemned criminals rarely command respect, but, says an English contemporary, there is a manly Yorkshire ring that touches the feelings and wins some meed of sympathy in the letter that James Richardson wrote, while waiting his execution at Leeds the other day. It is one of the objections to capital punishment that sympathy with the criminal is too easily excited. Already in reference to Richardson's case the question is being asked, not quite reasonably, why the Home Secretary allowed him to go to his doom while another (Dr. Burke), condemned to death at the same assizes, had the capital sentence commuted. Dr Burke, however, was probably insane. Richardson's crime, it was argued, though a terrible one, was not so far separated from manslaughter as some murders for which no life has been forfeited. He shot his foreman while still under the influence of strong resentment at his dismissal and at the manner of that dismissal. He himself, however, urges no extenuating plea, makes no whining appeal for mercy, and acknowledges that he dies a victim to his own passionate temper. The letter is that of a man who has a due sense of the irreparable injury he has inflicted upon others as well as of his own wickedness, who may be held to expiate his crime by his own death, and in whose last words therefore the frequent references to the Almighty are rather less jarring than they usually are in such melancholy compositions.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	all	7 pct.	861½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	13,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	649
National Bank of India	37,[illegible]	$125 138		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 101	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	290	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	174
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,023
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	6 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	505
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	67
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	..
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	180
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 24	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	3 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	00	1,000	R. 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	15	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 9	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	[illegible]		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	182½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	437
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	330
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	540
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,030	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	[illegible]	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	104
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,010
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	795
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	525
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	500	Rs. 500	525
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	785
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	645
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	193½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	30
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,000	1,000	..	83
Hindostan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	35	815
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	675
Hinginghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 790
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,300	500	500	Rs. 25	770
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	250	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	500	500	Rs. 25	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		427
Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	400	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,142½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	740
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,082½
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,500
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	220	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,600
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,320
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	..
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	..	380
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	557½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	748	1,000	1,000	...	1,030
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180		125	...	73¼
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,080
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	1,050
Sasson S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	100
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10 0	,000	Rs. 55	1,270
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	..	280
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	00
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Veramgaum S. & Mfg Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000		–	675

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-11
Carolas	280
Mexican Dollars	222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	232
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	116-7
Gold Leaf	21-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	21-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	23-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-8
Pekin	23-2

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do Credit	6 Do do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4¼d.
Do do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
France	3 Do do.	171¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	172¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do	60 days do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100
Four-and-a-half per cent	105
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 or. ct. 1-72	..
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	

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WANTED ESTIMATES for 10,000 Mule Spindles (Mill) for all counts. Complete with all Accessories. Apply to 555, care of this office.

LOST on Wednesday, the 13th, a Grey Skye Terrier BITCH, named "Bessie." Whoever will bring the same to DR. SIDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, will be rewarded.

TO LET, an airy TOP FLOOR, furnished and open on Three Sides to the Sea-breeze, at Colaba, apply to D. R. DADY and Co.

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OUR WATERPROOFS are made of Cloth, specially selected by us; and are all sewn to stand great Wear and Tear, we defy any Firm to give equal quality for our value.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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THE PIECE-GOODS DEPOT CO., 9, Hornby Row, sell all their Cotton and Woollen by the yard; Hosiery by pair, Handkerchiefs single, to suit purchasers.

CUTICURA SOAP Rs. 2 per box, Brand's Essence of Beef, Rs. 1-2; Chicken, Rs. 1-10; Mutton, Rs. 1-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes' Ice Factory, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Two very fashionable and stylish CARRIAGES (Landau and Victoria) built on the best improved principles, light and easy-going, and suitable for a single horse. Inspection invited at LUDHA EBRAM & Co.'s Show Rooms, Bellasis Road.

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FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a Capital of Rs. 3,000 for a permanent lucrative business. Hindoo or Parsee preferred. An ample satisfaction will be given.—Apply "LUCK," care of this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

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PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

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OR EASY TERMS SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

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WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 59, Meadows Street.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 2 BULLOCKS AND 2 CARTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, by order of C.A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Luxumon Balajee Gowli, Yeswant Luxumon Gowli and Govind Luxumon Gowlin, Insolvents, 2 bullocks and 2 carts.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 16th June, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, next door to the Officers' Mess, 4th Bombay Rifles, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass, and crockery ware, a walnutwood cottage Piano by Collard and Collard in first rate order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey, and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
5 cases each, one dozen Magnin's Champagne.
4 cases each, two dozen Magnin's Champagne.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built self-driving park phaeton, by Lauriet Marner, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong-built square-shaped landau, in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2½, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome, strong, glass-fronted miniature brougham, by Kesterton, in very good order.
1 Broach buffalo.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 very powerful bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Handsome strong Chesnut Deccan pony height 13 hands, about 6 years old, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Handsome strong built dog-cart in very good order.
1 Handsome Bay Australian gelding, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Handsome strong pony cart.
1 Do. C. B. Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Sundry Machinery, Rails, Castings, old horse shoes, Building Materials, &c., at the Bombay Tramway Co's, Stable, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of sundry Machinery, rails, castings, grain crushing machine, a chaff cutting machine, old castings, sundry wrought and scrap iron, old horse shoes, old harness, teakwood windows, carriage wheels, and other sundry materials.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th June, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,
HAS MOVED
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near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

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9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the ombay Gazette Office,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

REUTER's financial telegram of last evening advises no change in the usual Stock Exchange quotations; or in Silver, which is also still quoted privately at 42 1-16d. per oz.

The Weekly Returns of the Bank of England show an increase of two per cent. in the Reserve, which stood on Wednesday at 43 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate of discount remained at 2½ per cent.; but in the open market the rates were ¼ per cent. lower at 1½ for short London Bills, and 1⅝ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Specie Shipments, for the week to India, consisted of £110,000 in Silver, all for Bombay.

There was some movement in East Indian Wheat yesterday at Home, Hard Red being quoted 6d. per quarter higher to arrive, *via* the Cape; and Club No. 1, 3d. per quarter lower *via* the Canal, the market being called dull. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet, and Calcutta quality was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes. Rapeseed was firm and unaltered in value. Coffee was quieter, and Mid-Plantation was 1s. per cwt. cheaper.

A steady feeling at closing is reported from Liverpool, yesterday's sales of Cotton having again aggregated 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged, all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for June to August, though unaltered in all other positions; Manchester was quiet, but steady. In New York, the Spot price was still 10⅛ cents., and August Futures 10·13 cents.

Locally, we have had a very quiet day in the Staple, business having been upon about the same moderate scale as yesterday. Julgaum has been more wanted than anything else, and about 1,000 bales of this growth have changed hands, at Rs. 199. The only other demand has been for Dharwar and Bengals; and a few hundred bales of each of these descriptions have been taken at Rs. 206-7 for the former, and Rs. 192-3 for the latter. Prices, with the above exceptions, have lacked the test of actual business, but may be called fairly steady at yesterday's level.

WHEAT.—The tone of the market continues dull; demand is very slack; and only a small business is reported. Prices may be called 3 pies per cwt. lower all round to-day, and we quote:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4-5-9	per cwt.
Do. (85 ")	" 4-4-9	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-3-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-5.0 to 4-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-2-3	"
Hard Red	" 3-10-0 to 3-12-0	"

SEEDS.—A moderate business continues to be done in *Linseed*, and in most descriptions of *Rapeseed*; and the market for both is steady at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,525	bales.
Wheat	46,313	cwts.
Linseed	11,545	"
Rapeseed	8,371	"
Poppyseed	2,972	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but rather steady than otherwise. Holders of tonnage are rather keeping back for higher rates; and shipowners are reported to be waiting for some advance before entering into fresh engagements, and we have no new business of importance to chronicle.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day with a weakish tendency, and we call Bank Bills and Wire Transfers the turn lower than last evening's closing quotations, three months' sight Credits being unchanged. A fair business has been done in ready Telegraphic between Banks, at 1s. 4 3-32d. and in sales of the same to Houses, for November-December, at 1s. 4⅛d.; but few Mercantile Bills are coming out. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady to-day at yesterday's quotations both for money and account. We hear of little or nothing doing at 99 15-16 for cash; while at 99⅞ for the next settling day, and 99 9-16 for July, little has been booked. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper is 104⅞.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day; but the changes in Mill Scrip, which we have to note this evening, are all in favour of holders of that property. Sholapore Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20; David, Rs 15; Ripon and Queen, Rs. 10 each; Central India and Framji Petit, Rs. 5 each; and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs 2½; Mofussil Press Shares have declined Rs. 2½; Treacher and Company have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay Ice are Re. 1 dearer.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

"I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE Asiatic steamer Shajehan, 1,035 tons, Captain P Leftwich, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons Captain F J Raffin, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening laden, and with six deck passengers from Karachi.

THE B I steamer Commilla, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed ysterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Surgeon J L S Jones, a saloon, and fifty deck, passengers for Karachi.

THE P and O steamer Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain C F Preston, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Hongkong with the fortnightly China mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Wade, and Private S Latchford for Melbourne; Mr W S Bayton, and Mrs Victor Lucige for Sydney; Mr R S Raphael, for Shanghai; and two deck, for Colombo.

THE Anchor line steamer Roumania, which arrived here on Thursday, reports having experienced strong S. W. Monsoon between Aden, and a point within 300 miles of Bombay. The Romania, which left Liverpool on the 19th May, touched Suez on the 2nd June. She brought with her Lieut. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Murray, the Misses L. B. and E. Murray, and Masters W. and J. Murray, and a native servant as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Victoria	2217	Russell	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
" Khiva	1119	Crew	D	P. & O. Co.
" Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy	E	F. Muir & Co.
" Cuba	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Beresford	1114	W. Howell	H J	C. Eduljee.
" Rockclif	1496	Borwick	K	W.& A. Graham & Co.
" Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Eden Hall	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Bedouin	1277	Robson	N	The Bo. Co., Ld.
" Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso	O	F. Bozzoni.
" Amphitrite	1502	Brackenbury	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Branch	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Lalpoora	2140	Livingstone	2	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Principia	1790	J. W. Massain	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Chilian	1415	Bannister	4	K. Nixon & Co.
" Lombardy	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
" Oxford	1892	Jones	6	Captain.
" Dragoman	1819	Rose	7	R. Framji.
" Dunedin	1117	J. P. Cumming	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama	2149	F. Newell	11	....
" Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	13	Captain.
" P. Hendrick	2011	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
" Regal	1636	Davies	16	W.& A. Graham & Co.
" Sumatra	1406	W. E. Breeze	17	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Karachi, June 11.
	Roumania (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, May 19.
	Chicago (s)	....	Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Commilla (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone	Akyab.
	Lombardy (s)	Preston	Colombo and Hongkong.
16	Shajehan (s)	Leftwich	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, for the Persian Gulf.
" Busheer, for Marmagoa.
" Bangalore, for Aden and Jeddah.
" Sumatra, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
" Roumania, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
11 Patnas ....Icely........Colombo, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Steamer Himalaya. Ship County of Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-87.—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D.
102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey.
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Abdool Currim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

12-88—In person—Sitaram Govind Parker vs Narayen Ramji Parker.
15-88—In person—P J Mendes vs Jannoo and another.
10-88—In person—Jijaji Shetiba Vunjari and others vs Madoo Camaji and others.
16-88—In person—Maruppa Appa Goolway vs Dada Luxmon and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposul

Long Causes.

63-88—Little, S F and N—Cassum Soomar vs Ebrahim Soomar and others—Macfarlane, E and H, and Balkrishna and D—Part heard.
329-86—Tyabje and D—Fatmabai and another vs Sidick Allana and others—T H Pearse—Part heard.
17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Pershotum Govindji—Hore, C and B.
25-88—In person—Manilal Dhunji and another vs. Goolam Hoosein Vazir—In person.
29-88—A F Turner—Gunputrao Pandurung vs. Gajanan Govind and another—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Stockley, Colonel, Bombay, R.A., on duty, from Matheran.
Milne, Surgeon, Bombay, I.M.S., on duty, from Nasik.
Chenevix-French, Lieutenant, Bombay, Marine Battn, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 15.

Wade, Major, Bengal, The King's Regt., on leave, from Fyzabad.
Ferguson, Lieut., Bengal Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Hancock, 2nd, Lt., 28th Bombay Pioneers, from leave, from Kathiawad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Muspratt-Williams, Lieut, Bombay, R.A., on duty, to Kirkee.

JUNE 15.

Gildowny, Lieut., Bombay, R.H.A., on duty, to Kirkee
Wade, Major, Bengal, on leave, to Australia.
Hancock, 2nd-Lieut., 28th Bombay Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Carson, Surgeon, Bombay, I.M.S., off leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 16th June, 1888.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

1. The undernamed, having joined, are taken on the strength and numbered as follows, viz.:—No. 107 Trooper W. H. Frizell; No. 108 Trooper E. P. Smith; No. 109 Trooper A. G. Mackenzie; No. 110 Trooper A. Marsden; No. 111 Trooper T. A. Bland; No. 112 Trooper J. H. Symington.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant B. V. R. C

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	9·713
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind.*	SSE, SSW, SW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	339
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total for during month	3·91
" " year	5·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACNEE—June 13, at S. Kensington, the wife of H. C. Macnee, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

ARTHUR—June 11, at Allahabad, Margaret Arthur, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

WE have seen what amount of faith is to be given to the repeated asseverations that the Sirdar Diler Jung had no share in the profits of the Deccan Mining concession. As a matter of fact, while these asseverations were at their loudest, a six-anna share in that concession had been handed over to the Sirdar in accordance with a stipulation made at the very outset, and honourably fulfilled by Mr. Watson and the other co-partners in that transaction. It is quite legitimate now that we find that the stipulation for a share in the profits of the Mining concession was not forgotten when the day came to divide the spoils, to inquire whether there was any other similar stipulation in regard to the profits derivable from the Railway concession of which the concession of Mining Rights was the pendent and the crown. Last year, when certain questions were put to Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons and answered by the Under-Secretary of State for India, all the world learned that the Sirdar had received from the Hyderabad Government the enormous sum of £83,000 for his trouble in carrying through in London the negotiations which resulted in floating the Nizam's State Railway Company. This payment was claimed under a letter written by the late Sir Salar Jung in 1881 stating that if the proposed Company "actually paid Rs. 2,00,00,000 for the old line," which had actually cost Rs. 1,20,00,000—Abdul Huk (as he then was) could deduct five per cent. from that sum and apply it "in rewarding the services of those who have been mainly instrumental in starting the scheme and carrying it through." The scheme actually carried through was a very different one and far more onerous to the Hyderabad State, which in truth seems to have been victimised in the transaction throughout; but the percentage was appropriated wholly by the negotiator to his own use on the plea that he "had made by his own exertions any assistance, except his own, unnecessary!" This was not the fact; other assistance than his own was necessary; and it was paid for to the tune of £100,000 deducted out of the capital on which the Nizam's Government gave its guarantee, nominally of 5 per cent., but really of much more. It seems incredible that an immense sum like this, which was intended as the promotion money of a scheme the nominal capital of which was £4,000,000, should have been intercepted openly by the agent of the Government, and that a further sum of £100,000 should have been taken for "assistance," which by the pretence of the said agent he had rendered "unnecessary." But so it was. Sir Salar Jung, the late Minister, sought to compel the Sirdar to give an explanation and restore the amount; and he consulted Sir Steuart Bayley on the subject, who advised him to deal with the matter officially through the Residency. Unfortunately, the young Minister, who felt his position to be precarious, hesitated to involve himself in a struggle in which he believed, perhaps quite erroneously, that Mr. Cordery's great influence would have been on the side of the Sirdar. Be this as it may, the £83,000 which the Sirdar had paid himself out of the purchase money of the Railway was left in his hands, and on that part of the subject we need not say more at present.

We turn to the stipulations originally made, when in 1881 Abdul Huk became acquainted with Mr. Charles Hawes through the introduction of Mr. Paul Mowis. One of those stipulations was, let us bear in mind, that Abdul Huk was to have a six-anna share in the Mining concession, valued by Mr. Hawes at £1,500,000. As the concessionaires were only to incur the obligation of paying the Hyderabad State a nominal royalty of £1,000 a year in consideration of the concession of rights estimated at a million and a half sterling, the transaction contemplated was practically all profit, and of that profit Abdul Huk stipulated that he would have a modest £56,000! That was the stipulation in regard to the part of the scheme which had reference to the exploiting of the mineral wealth of the Nizam's territories, and it is to be observed that through all subsequent changes and vicissitudes Abdul Huk's six-anna stipulation survived; its validity was never called in question. So much tenacity in regard to a stipulation having reference to a dim and distant phase of the scheme argues surely an equal vitality in any understanding arrived at and put in black and white, bearing upon the more immediate and more promising arrangement for making money out of the exploitation of a going railway on which over a million and a quarter had been actually expended. Now at the very first interview between Abdul Huk and Mr. Hawes, when the whole plan took form, Abdul Huk stipulated that the concessionaires should give him one-and-a-half per cent. on the amount of capital raised for the whole construction of the line then contemplated. This secured him £60,000 for his trouble in getting Sir Salar Jung to grant the concession. Within a month, however, finding that there was no difficulty whatever in getting Sir Salar Jung's approval of a project which he had already been negotiating with the Rothschilds through the firm of Brassey and Wythes, Abdul Huk declared that the one-and-a-half per cent. would not be sufficient, and that he should have £120,000. After some demur, and after Abdul Huk had declared that very little of the money would fall to his share, as he would have to divide it with the Council and other influential people, Native and European, whom he did not scruple to name, but who were named without any reference to the fact that not one of them was ever to know until now that he was to get any sum whatever from the concessionaires, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Winter and the others concerned agreed that the amount of the dasturi should be doubled. Drafting a long and interesting letter to be signed by Mr. Hawes, and sent to Mr. Bebra, Messrs. Rothschild's solicitor, Mr. Winter amongst other matters of interest set forth the following:—"I have agreed to pay £120,000 for the concession. This amount goes to the State officials, but this is in the strictest confidence, and I and some friends have given our acceptance for that amount. Until we did this, we could not get on with any negotiations at all. This amount, I suppose, you can cover by a three per cent. promotion money, and you will then have the contracts and other things attending on floating the company." This amount did not go to the State officials. On the contrary, the State officials were simple enough to allow Abdul Huk to take £83,000 of the new capital raised for the railway for his trouble in negotiating a transaction which was to be so profitable to himself. There was the stipulation. Has it been carried out?

In the list of expenses incurred in raising the capital of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, there occurs the respectable item of £100,000 for promotion money. The percentage on the capital raised which Sir Salar Jung had agreed to pay in rewarding the services of those who were instrumental in "starting the scheme and carrying it through"—that is to say, in promoting the Company—was appropriated by Abdul Huk; but he had rendered the assistance of any one, except himself, "unnecessary." What, then, was the £100,000 required for? Into whose pocket did it go? Is it not a self-evident proposition that the chief function to be fulfilled by the London promotion money was that which was set forth with so much candour by Mr. Winter in the paragraph we have just quoted? "I have agreed to pay £120,000 for the concession (*i.e.* to Abdul Huk). Until we did this we could not get on with any negotiations at all. This amount, I suppose, you will cover by a three per cent. promotion money." Q. E. D. The promotion money was to be raised to pay Abdul Huk for the concession. But there is balm in Gilead for the London promoters all the same. Mr. Winter continues "and you will then (after paying over the amount stipulated to Abdul Huk) have the contracts and other things attending on floating the company," to wit the Mining concession. Anyhow there is abundant mystery in the story of the Nizam's railway, as until a few days ago there was in the story of the Nizam's mines. If the Mining concession was hung up as the future reward for the gentlemen in London who had co-operated with Abdul Huk in floating the railway—though he says he did it all by himself and without the aid of any living being—what became of the £100,000 and how much of it came to the Sirdar over and above his £83,000? If it really went to the promoters they were well paid for their trouble, and they had no more right to special consideration in the Mining negotiations than the first comer would have had.

THE exemplary punishment of a fine of Rs. 200 which was yesterday imposed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey on the master of the steamer Bhownugger for having failed to report three deaths from cholera on board his vessel during the voyage from Bhownugger to Bombay should have a warning and a protective influence. The quarantine rules on the subject are strict enough and in the public interest they need to be stringently enforced. The master of every vessel is by law bound to report to the pilot or other boarding officer at the earliest opportunity any case of cholera, small-pox, or other epidemic disease that may have occurred on board during the voyage; he is also by law bound to prevent the landing of any passenger before the vessel has been medically inspected and pratique obtained. In this case lamentable results followed upon his negligence. The Bhownugger sailed from the port of that name on the 1st of April, having on board a hundred and ninety passengers, mostly Cutchee Banias from Palitana. On the way down to Bombay three of the passengers died, the symptoms plainly denoting cholera. But the steamer is below the minimum tonnage for which the employment of a pilot is compulsory, her passengers were landed without any report being made, and they went their way to various places in the native town. Some of them put up at a dharmsala, where soon after fifteen of them were found in a choleraic state. Others went to a house, a portion of which is occupied as a school, and two of the pupils in the school fell victims. In all twenty-five of the passengers of the Bhownugger were attacked, five of them fatally. Had the local conditions been more favourable to the spread of the disease a serious outbreak would have been the most likely result of this sudden introduction of cholera patients into the native town. But the city had for some time been singularly free from the disease, only one death having been reported from cholera during the week previous, and considering the circumstances under which it was imported it is fortunate that something in the nature of an epidemic did not set in. The case should set the authorities in the harbour on the alert. Cholera has for some months been prevalent in Kathiawar, and the frequent communication with the coast ports by small native craft which are never boarded by pilots constitutes an element of danger calling for peculiar vigilance. Perhaps it is not the business of the Customs authorities to ascertain the sanitary state of a vessel, but these craft do come under the cognizance of the Customs officers, and it is difficult to believe that a little closer cooperation between them and the sanitary officers of the port would fail to prevent the recurrence of such dangerous incidents as that with which the First Presidency Magistrate had to deal yesterday.

DEFINITE arrangements have been made for the departure of the Gaekwar of Baroda to Europe by the P. and O. steamer Clyde, on the 26th inst. He will be accompanied by a British Political Officer, and a suite of about twelve, including Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Barrister-at-law, Dr Betookram, L. M. and S., and Mr. Sampatrow, his Private Secretary. The Gaekwar's suite is purposely a small one, in order that he may be able to move freely from place to place. Although the exact date of the Maharaja's return to India is not fixed, we believe that it will be before the close of the year. In connection with this matter it may be well to state that the reports which have appeared in several of the vernacular papers concerning the reasons for his Highness's journey are entirely erroneous. The Maharajah, it is well known, has from the first been an industrious worker, seeing personally to the conduct of State affairs, and often working at them until long into the night. There is no doubt that his constitution was strained by constant application to work, but at no time has he shown symptoms other than those which are usually characteristic of an overworked system, sleeplessness being the most serious amongst them. The Maharajah's visit to Europe last year had satisfactory results, but though he is now in much better health than when he left last May, his medical advisers are still of opinion that an entire cessation from work and State anxiety is necessary to restore him to his former vigour, and as his Highness derived more benefit from his brief stay in Switzerland last year than from any other part of his tour, he has decided to spend his holiday in the bracing air of that country. Domestic circumstances, which the recent auspicious news from Ootacamund fully explain, cut short his stay in Europe before the expiration of the period which his physicians in England considered necessary for the re-establishment of his health, so that this may be regarded as a completion of his first visit rather than as a second visit. His Highness has profited by his residence at the Neilgheries, but the climate there is not the best for a patient who has all the world to choose from, and moreover it might have been difficult for him to get there or anywhere in India the entire abstinence from work which he needs for complete restoration to the vigorous health which a ruler so scrupulous in personal attention to affairs of State should possess. This may be taken as an authentic account of the matter, and as disposing of the many wild conjectures and unfounded rumours which have gained currency of late.

NOT many uglier revelations have been made during the recent exposure of Hyderabad affairs than that which is made in the *Statesman* this week. On the 23rd of May Mr. Knight posted to one of the Nizam's Ministers certain original documents in the handwriting of Mr. C. A. Winter, and of great importance as proofs that at one time that gentleman and his friends valued at a million-and-a-half sterling the concession which they got for nothing from the Nizam and then sold to the shareholders of the Deccan Mining Company for £850,000. It may be that the practical use of them is for the time in abeyance, since Sir Henry James seems to have examined Mr. Watson upon the chief points from the summary of them given in the *Bombay Gazette* a month ago, especially upon Mr. Winter's famous "trust me" telegram to his brother-in-law. Nevertheless the fact remains that these documents, which as originals would be of vital importance in any criminal or judicial proceedings that might arise out of the case, have been, as the *Statesman* bluntly puts it, "stolen from us by some one or other in her Majesty's postal service at Hyderabad." Mr. Knight, believing that with the fall of the Sirdar Diler Jung the reign of honesty and clean-handedness had set in at Hyderabad, departed from his former cautious practice of addressing his communication under cover to an unofficial third party, and sent the documents direct, and through the registered post. More than a fortnight later he received a telegram from Hyderabad, acknowledging the receipt of his covering letter, but complaining that the enclosure therein referred to had not arrived. Thus they had been stolen in the post, impudently yet blunderingly, as the thief put clear proof of robbery in the hands of the Government in allowing the covering letter to reach its destination. Now the credit of the British Government even more than the interests of the Nizam's is at stake in a matter of this kind. We have, very much against Mysore opinion, lately supplanted the local post office in that State on representations that it was insecure and worked with great irregularity. We have for years kept up a British Post Office in Hyderabad, running it side by side with the Nizam's, and making it extremely difficult for the post offices of the State to be worked profitably. This we have done as we and other European states have done in the Turkish Empire, distrusting the venalities and the irregularities of the Nizam's Post Office in the one case, and of the Sultan's in the other. We have done it in the fear that the Nizam's servants, being less honest than our own, would open British letters and abstract their contents, would divulge British official correspondence, and behave generally as men of inferior moral calibre put into positions of trust might be expected to behave. It is disappointing to find that the precaution has failed, and that the cover of the Residency is no protection even for registered correspondence. The Government are bound to sift this matter to the bottom, for it is no exaggeration to say that they are as much interested in seeing that justice is done in it as the Nizam's Government are in seeing that they themselves are no longer left at the mercy of designing and unscrupulous financiers.

THE Secunderabad telegram which we publish this morning shows in a very startling way that the security of the Government telegraphs in Hyderabad is as much subject to violation as that of the Post Office. It shows, happily, however, that the Government are at length on the alert, and it warrants the belief that if the pilferers of documents at Hyderabad are not brought to justice it will be through no lack of determination on the part of the Government to discover them. The news is startling enough, and the presence amongst the arrested men of a clerk and a relative of the Sirdar Diler Jung at once gives it a sensational aspect, and suggests some connection between this tapping of the telegraph wires and current events in the State. The offence is serious, and is usually heavily punished, the Courts holding that the secrecy of the telegraphic service, as well as the safety of post letters, has to be guarded by heavy penalties. The first question that arises in this connection is whether the list of the offenders is complete in the four names given in the telegram. People do not tap the wires simply to satisfy their own idle curiosity. So we ask in which channel the information went when it was obtained? The question brings the matter within very narrow compass indeed, and the asking of it brings at least one startling contingency into view.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay will hold a levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday next, at 5 p. m.

A TELEGRAM from Karachi announces the death of Mr. Grant, recently agent of the Bank of Bombay in that town. Mr. Grant was in a delicate state of health when he was committed to prison for frauds on the bank. He died within a fortnight of the completion of his sentence.

LAST night's *Bombay Catholic Examiner* contains the following:—"It is with much regret we have to announce that his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay is at present seriously ill at Kirkee, whither he proceeded on last Tuesday under medical advice. For the past fortnight his Grace has been suffering from fever, and when he left Bombay he was considerably prostrated from its effect. So far the change has not been attended with the anticipated results. The prayers of the faithful are especially requested for the restoration to health of the distinguished prelate, whose services to the Archdiocese during the short period of his stay amongst us have been universally recognized as of incalculable benefit to the cause of piety and the advancement of true religion."

THE Rana of Porebunder, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago, is, according to the *Kathiawar Times*, about to proceed to England to appeal to the Parliament to allow him to resume the reins of his State.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON has disallowed the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the sentence of transportation for life passed upon Nilmadub Mitter, for the Cornwallis Street murder.

FORTY-TWO more cases of infringement of the Stamp Act have been filed by the Public Prosecutor in the Junior Magistrate's Court at Rangoon on behalf of Government.

MR. H. H. RISLEY officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling until Mr. Paul's return to duty.

THE opium revenue in Bengal in June was worse than the estimate by Rs. 1,36,100, the actual return being Rs. 48,13,400. There was, however, an improvement in Bombay of Rs. 2,23,400.

MORE heat is wanted for tea at Sibsagar, but everywhere else in Assam the weather is seasonable. The crops generally promise well, except in Sylhet, where much injury has been done by excessive rainfall.

MR. COMMISSIONER LATOUCHE is at Yenang-young inquiring personally into the recent dacoity there and the kidnapping which took place. Mr. Inspector Locke, with a column of military police, is after the gang.

WHETHER it is that increased attention to affairs is reacting beneficially on his Highness's health, or that improved health is causing an *acies* of energy, remarks the Secundrabad paper, the Nizam now almost daily shows himself in public, transacts business of State, and takes carriage or riding exercise in the evening. There is now a perceptible glow of cheerfulness, which might be due to the relief obtained from the long-standing *incubus* of Abdul Huq's presence and the absence of Mr. Cordery. There is now, since the arrival of Mr. Howell, a feeling of trust and confidence between his Government and the Residency to which their relations have long been a stranger—an amendment which Mr. Howell's personal character is calculated to inspire.

A CONTEMPORARY learns privately from home that the disturbances at the Madras Christian College have been widely discussed among the classes who contribute most largely to mission funds in Scotland, and that the whole question is likely to be considered with a view to the modification of the arrangement with regard to India.

THE suspension of the C.D. Acts in Madras from the 1st July is gazetted.

OOPYINAYO, the Mandalay phoonghyi who arrived at Rangoon by the steamer Shahzada from Calcutta last Sunday, and was arrested for importing a concealed revolver and a flask of powder, and in whose possession was found a peacock seal, which the accused stated he obtained from the Mengoon Prince at Pondicherry, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner seemed astonished at the sentence. Numerous phoonghyis have petitioned in favour of a mitigation of the punishment.

THE wife of a Chinese missionary tells a curious story of child marriage in China. A boy and a girl were betrothed in their infancy, and the girl, who has now grown up, has become a Christian. The bridegroom recently claimed her, whereupon the missionary induced him to forego his claim for the moderate sum of five dollars.

FOR the last two months the Tibetans have kept confined at Phari the two messengers whom the Phodong Lama of Sikkim sent there to make overtures. These men have now been released; and, it is said, the reason for this is that prisoners taken by our troops at the Gnatong fight have carried back favourable accounts of their treatment at our hands.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Magistrate, Backerganj, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. W. H. Grimley, C.S., has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months-and-a-half.

THE yarn market continues to decline in China, as a private telegram from Hongkong of yesterday's date gives only about 2,500 bales as sold during the preceding week at prices lower than those prevailing during the last fortnight. Exchange has, however, gone up to Rs. 225 to Rs. 225½ per 100 dollars, money being scarce there. In Bombay no transactions of any note have taken place during the past three weeks, even though prices have receded ⅛ to 3-16 of an anna per lb. of yarn.

THERE are seven Leper Asylums in the Pun
situated at Subathu, Dharmsala, Umballa,
kote, Rawalpindi, Tarn Taran, and J
At present 517 lepers are housed i
stitutions, the largest numbers bei
and Tarn Taran. The 517 is
men, 166 women, and 51 c
has not been found amenab
and so no special form of
In some of the Asylums se
enforced. At others, th
time of admission are allo

TELEGRAMS

INTERCEPTING RESIDENCY TELEGRAMS AT HYDERABAD.

ARREST OF THE SIRDAR DILER JUNG'S CLERK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 15.

An important batch of arrests has been made here on a charge of unlawfully procuring telegraphic information addressed to the Resident before it reached the Residency.

The men arrested are Moriss, a clerk in the Sirdar Diler Jung's employ, Ahmed Ali, a telegraph signaller and relative of the Sirdar, and two others named Webb and Hillier.

The men were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate, who refused bail, Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police, who prosecuted, contending that the offence was not bailable.

LATER.

Abdul Huq's relative has been since released on bail on three thousand rupees security. The other accused are still in custody.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 15.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Secunderabad to procure telegrams passing through the local Telegraph Office from the Residency and the Nizam's Government regarding the Mining Scandal. Several persons are implicated, amongst whom is Ahmed Ali, a signaller and son-in-law of Huk's brother, the Subadar. A man named Hillier was also arrested, who made a clear breast of the whole affair before the Magistrate. Ahmed Ali and another are on bail. Further inquiries are being made by the police. It is understood the object of the conspiracy was to keep Huk informed of passing events.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SYDNEY, JUNE 14.

The Intercolonial Conference has further resolved to ask the Imperial Government to induce the authorities at Hongkong, the Straits, and Labuan to prohibit the emigration of Chinese from those places to the Australasian Colonies.

THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question, denied that a special loan for the Frontier Defences is about to be issued by the Indian Government.

THE PRESERVATION OF COW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOODA, JUNE 15.

A mass meeting, probably the largest ever known here, was held this morning in Lyall Hall. The building was so densely overcrowded that hundreds of persons were compelled to stand. Colonel W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, presided. Mr. Sriman Swamy, Secretary to the Cow Memorial Fund at Allahabad, addressed the meeting, with remarkable fluency in Hindi, on the preservation of the bovine species. He said that the paucity of cattle was to be accounted for in three ways—the slaughter of cattle, disease and poverty. He appealed to the audience of Hindus and Mahomedans to join the movement in making common cause of the grievance.

Four resolutions were passed, expressing sympathy, appointing a sub-committee, and opening a subscription list.

The chairman observed that the indiscriminate slaughter of cows was very injurious.

A vote of thanks to the chairman carried amid deafening applause closed the meeting.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Lieutenant Viscount Clandeboye has joined the personal staff of his Excellency the Viceroy as extra Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain Blackwood, who rejoins his Regiment.

The Government of the Nizam have addressed a series of questions to Abdul Huq on the subject of the large sum of money which he received in connection with the floating in London of the Hyderabad State Railway Company.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Resident in Kashmir, has been selected for promotion to the Commissionership of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vacant through the death of Mr. Leslie Saunders.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand line becomes a State Railway from 1st January next.

Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to his Highness the Nizam, has applied for two months' leave from August next. It is thought probable he will take the opportunity of retiring from a position which he may no longer find it desirable to occupy.

THE PROCUREUR-GENERAL OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

Shortly after judgment was passed in the Pondicherry High Court allowing the Procureur-General to withdraw the case against the Propietor of *Le Progres*, it was promulgated that the Governor had suspended the Procureur-General, ordered him to proceed to France by the next steamer, and report himself to the Minister of the Colonies. The Governor then appointed an acting Procureur, but immediately after the latter had been sworn a telegram was received from the Minister of the Colonies ordering the immediate reappointment of the late Procureur.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The services of Mr. H. P. Peterson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Furloughs :—Colonel W. G. Cubitt, one year ; Lieutenant H. B. Borradaile, ninety-one days ; Lieutenant K. B. Berkeley, 270 days.

Mr. D. Josceline, Executive Engineer, Rajputana, is transferred to Burma.

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, is granted ten months' furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Aden at 8 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRIESTE, JUNE 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra, which left Bombay on the 25th of May, arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 14.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

Mail steamer Verona from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. do.	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

Bank of England Returns for the week ending y show the following results :—Total bullion, ,000 ; Inc., £500,000 ; public deposits, 00 ; Dec., £700,000 ; other deposits, 00 ; Inc., £1,700,000 ; other securities, 00 ; Inc., £500,000 ; notes and gold, ; Inc., £900,000. The Bank's Reserve is

DEATH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

POTSDAM, JUNE 15, 12-30 A.M.

The condition of the Emperor Frederick at midnight was unchanged.

The august patient continues conscious.

Pulmonary affection has supervened.

The breathing is laboured.

The weakness is extreme.

The sufferings are now painless.

The Imperial family is assembled at the bedside awaiting the end of his Majesty.

LONDON, JUNE 15, 12-15 P.M.

(*Via Suez.*)

The Emperor Frederick died quietly at 11 o'clock a.m.

BERLIN, JUNE 15, 12-30 P.M.

(*Via Teheran.*)

The Emperor Frederick has breathed his last.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

THE struggle between life and death is over. Within the space of less than four months Germany has lost two of her worthiest emperors. The Emperor William left the world in the fulness of time, after having accomplished the glorious work of a long lifetime, and now he is followed to the grave by his well-beloved son, who gave valuable aid to his father in the great work of the unification of Germany. Never, perhaps, was the accession of a king attended with such tragic circumstances as those which surrounded the ceremony of the proclamation of Frederick the Third as Emperor of Germany. He ascended the throne under a sentence of death pronounced by his medical advisers, and with the prayers of the whole German nation for the prolongation of the life of their second Emperor were united the prayers of all England, that the eldest daughter of the Queen might long be enabled to enjoy the title of Empress of Germany. The fortitude with which he bore himself all through his trial has won for him the admiration of the world, and during the progress of his fatal malady his case was watched everywhere with the deepest anxiety and sympathy. It is said that when he saw that the terrible disease was gaining ground upon him, he insisted upon the doctors telling him the truth about it. When he was informed of the gravity of his situation, he retired in solitude for an hour and then came forward to greet the physicians with the words "I commend myself to God," and he at once preserved cheerfulness in the gloomy hour of his trying decision. During his whole career as Crown Prince, the new Emperor proved himself in every way a son fully worthy of the goodness and greatness of his father. He inherited from his father his majestic simplicity of character, as he received from his mother an unassuming kindness and a genuine heart. He loved no war, it is said, but whenever he had to draw the sword in defence of the safety and honour of his fatherland, he showed himself a capable commander and a gallant soldier. From this trait of his character, one may imagine that he would willingly give to Prince Wilhelm the same advice which Polonius gave to his own son—"Beware of entrance to a quarrel ; but being in, bear't that the opposed may beware of thee." The Emperor was engaged in two great campaigns—that against Austria in 1866, and the other against France in 1870—and in both these wars he made, by his valour and capacity as a leader, his enemies beware of him.

When the other day he started from San Remo to be present at the funeral of his father, the heart of the people, who came out to greet him everywhere, was touched by the pathos of the situation, and they greeted him most cordially. At the railway station of San Remo the Austrian colony presented the Empress with an exquisite basket of flowers, and an Italian lady, through her child, handed to the Emperor a bunch of violets which he is said to have accepted with unconcealed pleasure. At one of the halting places, their Majesties were met by King Humbert, who embraced his brother monarch several times, and exchanged with him warm avowals of friendship. King Humbert was deeply affected by the interview, and he said several times to Signor Crispi, who had accompanied him, "He is ill, oh very ill !" Other scenes more affecting still were to happen nearer home. Prince Bismarck went as far as Leipsic to receive the Emperor, who accorded him a very hearty greeting and embraced him thrice. Even the Iron Chancellor was deeply moved. Between Leipsic and Charlottenburg the progress of the special train which conveyed his Majesty was impeded by a violent snowstorm, such as has not been witnessed there this year. At Charlottenburg the Imperial pair were met by the Crown Prince and his consort. The Emperor greeted his eldest son with special tenderness, while the Crown Princess fell upon her father-in-law's neck and wept bitterly. There was no wonder that most of the onlookers were moved to tears. Always preserving admirable health, the fresh appearance and elastic step of the Emperor, as he entered his palace, caused great satisfaction. But it was noticed that his full beard was greyer than when he left. He was not able to be with his father in his dying hour, and stress of weather prevented him from doing the last act of filial piety—that of following his bier to the grave.

Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, as he was styled before he ascended the throne, was born on the 18th October, 1831, the anniversary of the day on which the great battle of Leipzig was fought and Germany was delivered from the Gallic yoke. He was educated at the University of Bonn, and after finishing his college studies, he commenced his military career. He married on the 28th January, 1858, the Princess Royal of England, who has borne him a numerous offspring. His tall and stately figure at the Jubilee pageants in England last year was the subject of universal remark and admiration. His countenance was handsome, like that of his father, who in his youth was regarded, along with his brother and his brother-in-law, the Emperor of Russia, as one of the three handsomest princes in Europe. Beneath an almost solemn exterior in repose dwelt an inexhaustible fund of good humour which endeared him greatly to his soldiers. Though a man of peace and quiet he had so distinguished himself by his manly qualities in the field that on the occasion of a war it became the subject of common remark among Germans, "It is all right for the troops that join the Crown Prince. They will be in good hands."

The first great war in which the Emperor William was engaged was that against Austria in the year 1866. Austria had too much consciousness of its own strength, and too little of that of Prussia, and hence it was that the Emperor Joseph and his commander, Benedek, entered upon it with a light heart. The Emperor's heart swelled with pride and joy on beholding his "gallant and well-appointed army," the bulwark against which the forces of the enemies of Austria were to be broken, while Benedek was sure that his troops had only to execute a military promenade to Berlin. The war was undertaken primarily to break the ascendancy of Austria in the German Diet. The smaller states of the German confederation were jealous of the growing power of Prussia, and they offered themselves as ready tools in the hands of Austria. This power had for long acted as a great disintegrating force, obstructing and retarding the unification of Germany upon which Prince Bismarck and his master had set their heart. Ever since he was called away by the Emperor from his embassy at Frankfort, to have supreme control of the affairs of the State, Bismarck had worked diligently for the consummation of his great object, and Von Moltke, the greatest strategist of the age, supplied him with the means to attain that end. The German army was in a state of perfect organization at the time of the war, and Bismarck had a better knowledge of the relative strength and resources of the belligerent powers, when he said to the French ambassador at Vienna, a few months before the outbreak of hostilities with Austria—"One blow, one pitched battle, and Prussia would be in a position to dictate terms." Moltke was able to mobilize his troops and bring them to action in rather less than three weeks, and he put on a war footing considerably larger forces than Austria could possibly oppose to them. The Prussian troops were divided into three great armies, the second of which, under the command of the Emperor Frederick Wilhelm, then Crown Prince, did most of the fighting which decided the issue of the war. In a modest manifesto issued to his troops, he said that as the first servant of the king, he was proud to risk with his soldiers his blood and his property for the most sacred rights of their native country ; and by his personal bravery, when the occasion demanded it, he showed that he had not uttered the brave words about himself as a mere figure of speech. At the defile of Nachod, when some Prussian troops were hard pressed by the enemy, the Prince made the best of his way through the narrow pass, which had been choked with baggage and carriages of the artillery, and by his presence encouraged his men in the hour of their trial. The fight was distinguished by the charge of a small body of Prussian cavalry into the solid ranks of the opposing army, the story of which reads somewhat like the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Another sally was made at a subsequent stage of the struggle, when reinforcements had arrived, and the renowned Austrian cavalry, after it had offered a most gallant resistance, was put to the rout. This victory was followed by another at Skalitz, and Benedek saw the wisdom of telegraphing to the Emperor at Vienna—"Sire, you must make peace."

But it was not until the great battle of Sadowa or Koniggratz, as it is alternatively styled, that Austria decided to sue for peace. At Sadowa both sides had brought immense numbers to the field. The Prussians numbered 250,000, while the Austrian force was about 180,000 strong, and the battle was one of the most desperate, fiercely contested struggles recorded in history. The Austrians fought heroically, and for a time things looked gloomy for the Prussians. But the fortune of the day was turned by the very timely arrival of reinforcements from the Crown Prince. He attacked the right flank of the Austrians, and subjected them to a withering cross-fire. The Prussians met on all sides brave but unfortunate men, ready to die, if they could do no more. At last, the Austrians had to retire, placing the Elbe and the Alder between them and the enemy. The total loss of the Austrians was 40,000 men, while that of the victors was 10,000. The *morale* of the Austrian army was destroyed and the Emperor Joseph sued for peace, which was signed at Prague. By this war Prussia, as history has recorded, acquired great power and influence over the German states, and the great German family, which had been so long separated by the narrow selfishness of local interests, was bound together.

In the year 1870, when Germany was engaged in a more sanguinary struggle with another Power, whose pride was completely humbled by an unbroken series of crushing victories, the late Emperor, then Crown Prince, was in command of the third army—the first and second army corps being commanded by General Von Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, respectively. The whole strength of united Germany was now opposed to Napoleon in defence of the Fatherland. "It fills me with pride and joy," said the Crown Prince in the circular issued to his troops at the commencement of the campaign in which they were to take such a glorious part, "to march against the enemy at the head of the united sons of every part of the German Fatherland to fight for the common national cause, for German right, for German honour. Let us stand together like true brothers in arms, and with God's help let us unfurl our standards to new victories to the glory and peace of our United Germany." Whatever difference there might yet have lingered in Germany after the Austrian campaign was removed altogether in the presence of a common danger, and those same Bavarian troops who, but four years ago, had fought by the side of Austria against their own kinsmen, were now ready to shed their best blood, along with the troops of the Prussian king, in defence of their hearths and homes.

The credit of achieving the first of the brilliant series of victories over French troops is admitted to belong to the Crown Prince. Early one morning he surprised the town of Wissembourg and caught the French napping. The French had not the slightest idea that the enemy was so close upon them, and the German troops swept everything before them, inflicting heavy losses on their opponents whose commander, General Douay, was among the 500 men that were killed. While the Crown Prince always kept himself admirably informed of the strength and positions of the enemy, the same vigilance was not exercised by the French commanders, and Marshal Macmahon had to pay dearly for his neglect at the battle of Woerth. The French, it must, however, be acknowledged, were less than one to two ; they had also to oppose the superior discipline of the Germans, and in spite of brave and obstinate resistance, they were scattered and routed. In eight days after the Germans had set foot on French territory, as is recorded by a historian of the war, about a third of the French army was scattered, her generals had abandoned Alsace and the passes of the Vosges, and her Emperor had been compelled to leave Metz for Chalons by train in a third class carriage, with the army of the enemy close to the fortifications and double the number of his own. Without noise, without haste, but without halting for a moment unnecessarily, it seemed bent upon accomplishing a pre-conceived design, and proved that the plan of campaign had been settled before a hostile column had entered upon French territory. For it bore in every step of its progress the impress of a single mind. We need not pause here to describe the famous capitulation of Metz or that of Sedan, which led to the surrender of Napoleon announced by him to the Prussian king in those few touching words—"Not having been able to die at the head of my army, I place my sword at the feet of your majesty." The Crown Prince directed the operations at Sedan, on the fall of which the victorious army marched upon Paris.

The horrors of the siege and the desperate resistance which the Parisians, hoping against hope, gave to the enemy cannot so soon be obliterated from our minds. While the German army had blockaded Paris and the surrender of that capital was but a question of time, the king of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the palace of Versailles—the same hall whose ceiling bore a picture representing France triumphing over discomfited Germany ! Before the throne stood the Emperor in full uniform, with the then Crown Prince at his right hand, and the princes of Germany in a semi-circle behind. It was a brilliant pageant, and the ceremony which marked the crowning glory of the campaign was closed by the then Crown Prince loudly and fervently crying out, "Long live Kaiser Wilhelm !" The Kaiser lived long enough, but the episode derives a painful interest from the fact that the new Emperor himself did not live long to enjoy the triumphs which he so fully shared with his father in a number of brilliant campaigns. How deep was the love subsisting between father and son may be illustrated by a little incident recorded by Archibald Forbes, the *Daily News* special correspondent, while describing the grand review of troops held by the first Emperor at the race course at Longchamps, after the surrender of Paris. The Emperor, as he rode out to inspect his troops, "seemed to have forgotten all his ailments. There was no sign of natural decay or of the lumbago. He seemed, like the eagle, to have regained his youth. His son followed him close. Surely, if ever there was love between father and son, it was between these two. As the two ride together, their horses head to head, see the proud father lays his hand on the neck of his son's horse and the staff fall back in delicacy as the two converse. After the last troops had filed past, the Kaiser turned his horse, and met his son face to face. Hand went out to hand, and the grip was given of love and mutual appreciation." Yet more melancholy interest is attached to another incident recorded by the same graphic pen, in connection with the triumphal "home-going" of the Emperor—an expression since used by the Germans of their beloved sovereign in quite a different sense. "Behind the Emperor," says Mr. Forbes, "as he came from the railway carriage at the Berlin station was a younger face, that of his eldest son. The princess had fast hold of his left arm, and looked about proudly and gladly, the light of love in every feature."

The princess fully shared with her husband the gentle quality of mercy. During the Franco-Prussian war, she conducted an admirable war hospital at Homburg. It speaks not a little to the credit of the second Emperor of Germany that even during the fiercest passions excited by the war, scarcely a word was said against him by Frenchmen. Even the Empress Eugenie has drawn a favourable portrait of him. "A tall, handsome, noble-looking man," she says, "with an elegant figure, light brown hair and a straw-coloured beard, a most chivalrous and yet somewhat grave courtesy, and a dignified manner—a Teuton, in fact, such as Tacitus describes." In him has passed away a character, both gentle and loveable, having ever a strong liking for peace, and yet not wanting in deeds of valour in the field, whenever he had to lead his troops against the enemies of his country. If his love of peace was great, his love of his own Fatherland was greater still. In an account given by Dr. Busch of a dinner given by Bismarck to the Crown Prince, during the siege of Paris, the literary attendant of Bismarck says he was officially presented to the prince. In course of conversation, Dr. Busch observed that he had been to America and three times to Egypt. "Did you like it ? Should you like to go back again ?" asked the Crown Prince. "Yes, your Royal Highness," was the reply, "especially to Egypt." "Yes," said the prince, "I understand. I myself had a great desire to go back there. The colours in Egypt are splendid, *but our German woods and meadows are far dearer to me.*" The natural simplicity with which the last remark was uttered, gives us some idea of the depth and earnestness of his love of the country which he materially assisted in raising to the dignity and position of a strong and united empire.

LONDON SHOWS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

IT is the necessity of our times to take everything condensed, soup and sermons, politics and pills ; for life has not been extended beyond the allotted three score and ten years, though the means of occupying those years, or squandering them, and of making the sand in our hour-glass run extra fast have been infinitely multiplied. This is what makes condensation the order of our day. We must know a little of every subject, so science and history, geography, logic, mathematics, and the use of the globes are condensed for us into an encyclopædia of general knowledge, from which we gather a smattering, more or less accurate, of facts. We must be able to talk about every one of note, so reviewers skim the cream of new books for us, and we absorb as much of it as our limited capacity permits. We must be able to say we have been everywhere, from mountain-top to mine, so, instead of journeying leisurely by day, and enjoying new scenes and sights, we are shot through tunnelled countries by night—a condensation of travel neither agreeable nor instructive. We cannot spare time on Sunday even, so our preachers curtail their sermons and advertise short cheerful services—condensed religion to suit the spirit of the nineteenth century. Instead of our roomy old houses we are condensed into tidy and tight-fitting flats ; instead of our diffuse letters written in elegant Italian handwriting, all tail ends and flourishes, we have a condensed message by telegram ; saving time that we may have the more to squander : this is the scheme of rushing through life at present.

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The Anglo-Danish Exhibition at South Kensington is another adaptation of the condensing system, but unfortunately it is not Denmark that is condensed for our benefit, but Regent Street,—a pretty little Regent Street with its prettiest wares hung out in the most attractive way, and its prettiest shop-girls who, after the manner of the weary exhibitor, have already sunk into a comatose state, but when a likely customer draws nigh, they revive, and, jumping up with Jack-in-the-boxlike vivacity, are not set at rest again by anything less than a purchase. There are delightful arrangements in fur for travelling exhibited by the Alaska and Hudson Bay Fur Store, Regent's Quadrant. The snuggery, as they call a sack lined throughout with fur and with a spring that encircles the body to keep the rug in place without in trouble, is specially useful, except in case of railway or carriage accident when, I imagine, being tucked tidily into a spring sack might have its disadvantages. I did not say this to the man or to the maid who kindly explained its good points, but it made me feel happier and less covetous. Fire-places, ranges, stoves, cooking utensils, &c., take up a great part of the exhibition, and they are all English and excellent of their kind too, but one sees them every day, so there is no need to take up our time with them. An exhibit that gathered a crowd was a patent soap that cleaned every stain from cloth, even such damage as was made by a tallow candle rubbed diligently on in great smears. This fetched everybody. Apparently the world in general, and men in particular, are accustomed to smear their clothing with tallow candle, for after this demonstration they purchased the soap with rabid enthusiasm ; one old gentleman who was faultlessly spick and span in his attire going away specially happy-looking with a couple of cakes. These proceedings amused the girl at the perfume stall close by so thoroughly, that I have since begun to fancy that the tallow candle was a swindle, probably not legitimate grease at all, or not capable of making a stain. Why else did the girl laugh ?

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Besides the flags over the entry and those used to decorate the halls there was absolutely nothing in the exhibition to suggest Denmark. There was one stall of terra cotta jars, statuettes and placques, and Danish china ; but this is a branch of the Piccadilly shop, so Anglo-Danish is a complete misnomer for the exhibition. It might be Anglo-Irish, or Anglo-Indian, or Anglo-Teutonic, or above all Anglo-Japanese, for it looks more Japanese than anything else, for there are more stalls from any country than Denmark. In the grounds are the few houses or cabins that form the village which is decorated, not inhabited, by about a dozen men, women and children in their Sunday's best. It is a very pasteboardy looking affair with very fragile looking reedy thatching, make-believe doors and windows, and look as if a high wind might at any moment sweep it away. The girls are pretty, though their head-dresses are rather trying ; some being stiff erections like a bishop's mitre. The boys and girls under twelve are dressed the same, in frocks and kerchiefs and ribbons, a circumstance which is not to be regretted in a country where the men's clothing is specially hideous.

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What is considered a very attractive feature of the exhibition is "Hamlet's Grave," or at least a representation of the cairn that marks the grave of the Royal Dane. Illuminated by hundreds of fairy lamps, it looked a tawdry thing and did not impress me at all, though, I daresay, the simple grave in the quiet country would have quite an opposite effect. "Ophelia's Well," a reproduction of the fountain erected in memory of the unhappy maiden, is close by, and of course attracted a good many who knew her story. The illumination of the gardens is splendidly carried out, and the music is as usual lively and stirring, but the little theatre in which *tableaux vivants* from the Fairy Lore of Hans Christian Andersen was the great attraction. The first was the little match girl's story told in three pictures. First outside the gaily-lighted house with the Christmas tree she strikes her matches one by one to keep herself warm ; in the next scene she is listening to the singing of angels while the snow falls ; in the third, she is dead. Miss Isa Bowman posed splendidly, and the pictures remained for quite a long time on view. Another set of pictures, the Emperor's new clothes, was excellent, and the acting of a girl about four was most wonderful, keeping in strained attitudes without a quiver for what seemed an amazing time. Tommelise was one of the prettiest arrangements, Miss Isa Bowman doing Tommelise in a short semi-classic frock of pale sea green. Her fairy friends were dressed as flowers ; a pansy and a tulip, two lilies and two roses, and then there was a fairy prince, a delightful ethereal-looking being in spangles and gossamer, who gave Tommelise his golden crown at the end. There was a peculiarity about this series of pictures ; they were not still. There was a pretty dance to a slow air, and a good deal of graceful posing, while an unseen choir sung the Fairies' welcome. The Swineherd was one of the most successful tableaux as regards composition, and the costumes of the seventeenth century were very effective. Miss Thornton as the Princess took the most graceful attitudes and kept them naturally and apparently without severe effort. In the last tableau, the Marsh King's daughter, where she kneels converted and regenerate before the holy monk, she looked strikingly beautiful. The whole company appeared in a final tableau and sung the Danish National hymn and "God Save the Queen," looking a very strange combination of costumes as they stood together monk and fairy, prince, king and match girl, swineherd and princess, ragged boys and flower fairies, peasants and courtiers under the varying colours of the lime light. The orchestra during the intervals played chiefly Danish music, and several of Hans Andersen's hymns were given by the choir which, though not strong enough for the theatre, was sweet and pleasant.

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Olympia, which last year was the dwelling of the gods, at least of the godlike heroes of the Paris Hippodrome, is being transformed into a Donegal village with its thatched mud cabins, its market cross and its ruined tower. The Donegal peasants, too, are to come and take possession of their dwellings, and report says they will also bring their pig, but this is quite too much realism to expect of even Irish peasants. They will probably sell the Celtic animal before they start and adopt a Saxon representative of the breed while they are on view in London. Another feature more attractive, I think, than the cairn of the Royal Dane to the cockney will be the imitation Blarney Stone which, I suppose, cockneys will be expected to kiss suspended after the usual fashion. This, they say, is the Celtic way of acquiring a sweet "deludherin" way of saying pretty things whether you mean them or not. In the old Irish Marketplace, lace, embroidery, knitted work and other manufactures of the kind will be exposed for sale, and at a fashionable fete, which will be organized in July, ladies dressed in Irish peasant costume will dispose of the different articles. The exhibition, according to the promoters, "is a movement entirely outside the arena of politics ; it is free from all sectarian or class influence, initiated and undertaken with a worthy purpose, and encouraged and directed by persons of energy and practical experience." It is hoped that it will be successful, in view of its good motive, to revive Irish trade and assist the Industrial Technical Schools of Ireland.

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This week most of the silver jubilee wedding gifts are on view at Messrs. Elkington and Co., Regent's Street. We enjoyed looking at them immensely, as they are very beautiful, well placed for examination, and above all they are not too many. I confess I had some fears when I proposed going to see them that, like the Queen's jubilee gifts, their name would be legion and the name of the spectators legion also. This was not the case in Messrs. Elkington's show-rooms. There was no difficulty in inspecting everything at one's leisure, and the attendants were most kind in giving information when required. Her Majesty's gift, a large silver ewer and cover, copied from the original in the Kremlin, Moscow, is a splendid piece of work. The Royal Household's gift, also copied from the Kremlin, Moscow, consists of four silver vases and lamps, which are also very fine. A silver fox, the gift of the West Norfolk Hunt, a statuette of the pony "Viva," and a statuette of "a tired hunter," the gift of their Royal children, are decorative pieces of work. There are several handsome caskets, a number of splendidly-framed addresses from corporations, and a beautiful old silver jardiniere, the gift of the Sandringham labourers and fellows, but one of the most decorative as well as handsome present is that given by the Colonel and officers of the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, a silver sideboard dish, designed by the late M. Morel-Ladenil, Chevalier Legion d'honneur, who has been for the last thirty years Messrs. Elkington's artist. The centre represents a Pompeian lady at her toilet. The design is graceful and elegant, and the little figures in low relief are beautifully modelled and arranged. The border is a delicate tracery of Pompeian pattern in oxydised silver, and the variety in colour threw out the picture to advantage.

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Another work of M. Morel-Ladenil, which is even still finer to my taste, is the "Pilgrim Shield," a beautiful composition illustrating Bunyan's allegory. The figures are full of life and vigour, the detail is careful in the minutest degree, and the workmanship is splendid. A set of fruit dishes, centrepiece and candelabra, with satyr supporters, is graceful, quaint and exquisitely worked ; and an iron service of seven pieces, the work entirely of M. Morel-Ladenil, is the thing which I admired the most. It has been bought for £1,000, by Mr. F. G. Power, and is the only one of its kind ever manufactured. The dishes are supported by engraved crystal stems which give the pieces a light appearance, the design is simple and graceful, and as a variety from the other work around has a special charm. An Egyptian tea set, of very uncommon pattern, took my fancy also. I do not know if it was a design by M. Morel-Ladenil ; more probably it was an adaptation from some antique vase or jar, but it was novel and pretty. M. Morel-Ladenil has left a number of handsome works, which, in almost imperishable form, will make his name remembered for generations.

MILITARY STUDIES IN SIMLA.

COLONEL G. T. CARRE, who visited Bulgaria during last year, and subsequently published a pamphlet on the State of the country, delivered a lecture, last Friday, at the United Service Institute, Simla, on "The Bulgarian Army." Major General T. P. Smith presided.

After referring to the attempts of Russia to remove Prince Ferdinand from the throne of Bulgaria, Colonel Carre said that the treaty of Berlin with regard to Bulgaria had never yet been properly carried out, and the time had now come when either Russia must expel Prince Ferdinand from the throne, or he must be recognized by Russia and the other European Powers as the future ruler of the country. The force that Russia was now collecting on her frontier carried out the idea that as soon as the Danube had fallen, which usually happens at this time of the year, a forward movement would be made by Russia to force this question to a settlement. It had always been Russia's aim to get power over the Bosphorus and the Dardenelles, and if she once succeeded in this she would be able to dictate to England and the other European Powers along the Mediterranean. She could ask us what right we had in Egypt and interfere with our passage to India.

The first existence of the Bulgarian Army commenced with a militia force which accompanied General Gourko and the Russians across the Balkans in the Russo-Turkish war. They were commanded by Russian officers, and they got terribly beaten, and were nearly all destroyed. After the Treaty of Berlin, when Prince Alexander became Ruler of Bulgaria, the militia were gradually formed more and more into an army, and as Prince Alexander became more independent of the Russians he took a greater interest in teaching his own officers the principles of war. He sent his young Bulgarian officers to all the military colleges of Europe to learn the first principles of soldiering, and afterwards he sent others to pick up information about the different systems of mobilisation and tactics. The army had now been in existence twelve years, and had had great advantages in learning its duties. It was divided into three military divisions with their headquarters at Sofia, Phillipopolis and Shumla. Each third of the army consisted of four infantry regiments, four squadrons of cavalry, six batteries of artillery, and one mountain battery. Altogether there were 546 officers and 25,580 men. This was the drilling army. There was a system of universal compulsory service, exceptions only being allowed in the case of the sons of priests. At twenty years of age every man had to pass a medical examination to pass into the army, and in this way about 12,000 recruits were drilled every year. The infantry drilled for two years and the cavalry and artillery for three, and after this passed into the reserve for eight years, and then they became the National Guard till they were forty years of age. Their mobilisation scheme enabled them to treble their infantry and double their artillery ; the cavalry being always kept up to its full strength. The army had no transport, as the war with Servia had proved it to be unnecessary. At that time the whole nation came forward with offers of carts and horses, and were paid by the officers with cheques on the Treasury, which were redeemed after the war, and this system answered so well that it would be followed in future. For the same reason there was very little Commissariat maintained. Their arms and ammunition were obtained from Austria. The infantry used the new Berdan rifle in which the bayonets were fixed, as the whole tendency of their drill was to teach them to arrive at close quarters and use the bayonet. The Bulgarians thought a great deal of their charge which had proved very effective in the war with Servia. In attack the skirmishers, who were provided with a half spade half trowel, first threw up a slight earthwork, which was easily done in that stoneless country. Then when the regular troops came up this earthwork was considerably enlarged, and in this way they arrived at close quarters with the enemy, when a final charge was made along the whole line. He (Colonel Carre) had been surprised to find the artillery all armed with Krupp guns, which in the field they worked very well. He was especially interested in their draught. At first they had used shafts with three horses for their ammunition carts, but on experimenting with them over some difficult ground in the Balkans they found this would not do. Now they had a pole with two horses. He (Colonel Carre) would like to hear this question discussed, as he was sure that any officer of field artillery who had been accustomed to use shafts would fine the pole far preferable. The infantry could not take much small ammunition with them, as they were obliged to carry their coats and other articles in their knapsacks. The system was for each man to take sixty rounds in his belt, and before going into action small bags with sixty rounds more were handed to them from the ammunition carts, and they wore these over the shoulder. One advantage of this plan was that in action the men could easily take these bags from the killed and wounded if their supply of ammunition ran out. It was necessary for every soldier to carry some food and clothing with him so that after an engagement he might not be altogether helpless in the cold. The Bulgarian Army was a really good army, composed of a hardy agricultural race who read their books and studied their profession, and took an interest in their business. Bulgaria, Colonel Carre thought, must before long become the head of the Balkan federation. All those nations which were now attached to Turkey could not go on as they were doing, and they must join Bulgaria as their head. Constantinople was so thoroughly Turkish that it could not be anything else, and it was the policy of Europe to keep it Turkish.

At the close of the lecture Major-General Smith proposed a vote thanks to Colonel Carre.

P. AND O. EMBARKING ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The local Superintendent, in connection with the above company's steamers, notifies that "a steam barge leaves the company's dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the sailing day of the mail, to convey passengers on board." Now, although this is a great boon, I think it would be a still greater advantage if, *during the monsoon*, arrangements were made to allow those passengers who wished to do so to embark in the dock—time to be previously advertised. By invalids, women, children, &c., the privilege would be greatly appreciated. The majority of people, passing through Bombay, reside in the hotels or in the Fort, and so under the present ruling they actually pass the docks on their way to Mazagon, a long drive at all times ; but presently it will be rendered still more unpleasant by the heavy rains which may be shortly expected, and on arriving at the company's dockyard their troubles will not be over, for they will then in all probability have to face a heavy sea running against them before they can get to their steamer. All this might be obviated if the company would only make arrangements to allow those who wish to embark in the dock.

Dec. 14. OLD PASSENGER.

A PENSIONER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read the complaint made in your paper of this morning by Mr. Pestonji, who deserves thanks from pensioners. I have also to bring to your notice that pensioners are delayed. Even those that go at 11 o'clock are obliged to wait till 2 or 3 o'clock, and those that go at 1 o'clock are finished in half-an-hour. Of course, Europeans and Indo-Britons are not delayed long. Mr. Pestonji, some time ago, complained that Europeans and Indo-Britons are addressed "Mr." and not Hindus or Parsees. Since then all are addressed "Mr." I hope this complaint will be remedied.

ANOTHER PENSIONER.

June 14.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DACOITY IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A GOOD deal has been heard lately regarding the numerous dacoities which have taken place in India generally, and in Kathiawar in particular. I can speak only of Kathiawar, of which province it may be stated generally that a great number of the so-called dacoits are men who have for some cause or another been driven into outlawry through the action of their Chiefs or their subordinates. Kathiawar is somewhat peculiar, for, from time immemorial, the outlaws, or Barwattias, as they are styled there, have been a class *per se* or hereditary landholders. The old records show that the recognised system of obtaining redress by the Girassias for the unjust exactions of the Chiefs and their administrative officers was by "going out into Barwattia," a form of private warfare, and there are numerous instances which show that for very many years their only hope of redress was by becoming Barwattias. This has been admitted, not only by the Government of Bombay, but also by the Secretary of State for India.

The establishment of the Rajasthanik Court, for dealing with the claims of Girassias, has been so eminently successful, that the appeals to Government from the Court have been almost, I may say, practically *nil*. The Rajasthanik Court hears all appeals from the Bhaiyati Courts of the Native States, in which all claims by Girassias are in the first instance heard, and a great deal of the injustice which was formerly administered, and which drove the Girassias into outlawry, has been put a stop to. But these Courts do not touch the causes of complaint by those who are not Girassias, and until some steps are taken by the Paramount Power, I have no hesitation in saying there is a very little chance of dacoity being lessened or justice being properly administered in the Courts of the different Native States, civil as well as criminal.

The Agency does not interfere if a State is of the first or the second class, and the reports which have been lately published show that almost all the dacoities which have taken place in Kathiawar have been in the territories of the first and second class States. Experience shows that, perhaps, with one exception, these States exercise their powers in whatever way they choose, and often in defiance of the advice given by the Agency, as they are fully aware that ninety-nine out of hundred persons who complain to the Agency against them would only be told that the estate is a first or second class, as the case may be, and consequently the Agency cannot interfere.

With reference to the possibility of a Girassia getting justice at the hands of his Chief, I would give the following extract from a despatch of Sir Charles Wood, dated 30th December, 1865 :—"I observe that this appeal has never been enquired into by the Political Agent, but that the memorialist has been informed that under the new classification adopted by that officer P—is a second class State, and its Chief supreme in civil cases, and therefore the petitioner has been sent for redress to the very person of whose acts he complains. I have perused these papers with the more interest, as they throw some light on the probable working of the new classification system, which has been approved by your Government without reference to me. I regret to find that its practical effect should be to deprive the subordinate Girassias of the right of appeal against the acts of their Chiefs to the Rajkot Agency, which they have enjoyed ever since the first establishment of the Agency. Any such effect would amount to a total denial of justice and would far outweigh any possible advantage derivable from the simplification of procedure, which the new classification aimed at securing."

At the time of the institution of the Rajasthanik Court, the Chiefs did their utmost in the first instance to thwart interference, and talked a great deal about their rights. Now what are the rights of these tributary Chiefs which have been made so much of ? As far as I have been able to ascertain from Col. Walker's letters to the Chiefs in 1807, and the Sunnuds granted them by the Gaekwar with the guarantee of the Bombay Government, the only pledge given to the Chiefs was that they would be relieved from the annual incursions of the Mahratta Mulukgiri Army if they consented to pay annually a certain tribute fixed in perpetuity ; and, secondly, that they to a certain extent received by implication a perpetual guarantee for their possessions not being taken from them. But the Chiefs at the same time gave a security bond for good behaviour and entered into engagements to pay the fixed annual tribute in perpetuity.

I do not, therefore, see in what way any rights were interfered with, but the Paramount Power, which protects these tributary Chiefs, is equally bound as such to protect the subjects generally from the injustice and illegal actions, and to see that justice is properly administered in such a way that no subject shall be driven into outlawry, or to commit such acts as the late brutal massacre in Rajkot. I do not of course attempt to excuse Kali Khan, but I do say that if his application for his case to be transferred had been brought to the notice of the Political Agent, as it should have been, the massacre would never have occurred. That wretched man, from his long residence in Rajkot and his connection as a witness and complainant against that second class State, well knew what treatment he would get if handed over to its tender mercies. As to the interference by the Paramount Power, I would give the following extract from Lord Cranbourne's Despatch, dated 31st January, 1867 :—"In the correspondence to which you refer me, the extent to which the Political Agent should entertain complaints made by a subject against his Chief was discussed between you and the Government of India. You were of opinion that such complaints should be listened to only in exceptional cases, and that interference would only be really called for when the complaints were numerous, so as to lead to the inference that the denial of justice was habitual. The Governor-General-in-Council approved of these views, and I see no reason to withhold my concurrence from the principle they declare. With the Girassias the case is wholly different, they have been prevented by the strong arm of the British Government from going out into Barwattia, and thus taking the remedy, in case of aggression, into their own hands ; and they are entitled to look to the British Government for an enforcement of the obligation which the Chiefs of Kathiawar undertook when, in the Faelzamin Bond of 1867, they jointly and severally engaged not to seize on the land or lands of another. While, however, it is incumbent on the Political Agent to protect the Girassias from the oppression of their Chiefs, it may be hoped that the knowledge of the views entertained on this head by her Majesty's Government will deter the Chiefs from aggression, and thus in practice render interference rare. But I must remark that it was no part of the intention of H. M's Government in sanctioning the recent changes to hand over to the Chiefs entire civil and criminal jurisdiction, without appeal to our Political Officers, over the Girassias whom they may have a direct interest in reducing to the level of ryots."

And again Sir Stafford Northcote in his despatch of 23rd November, 1867, says as follows :—"The chief political evils which Col. Keatinge anticipates from hearing the Girassias are the following :—(1) That it will make the Chiefs discontented. (2) That it will tend to undermine their authority. (3) That it will upset the existing (Col. Keatinge's) system of judicial administration. With reference to these points, it is to be observed that a certain amount of dissatisfaction must be expected among the Chiefs who are, under the existing practices, judges in their own causes. But there is no reason to fear serious or permanent dissatisfaction towards Government on account of a measure admitted to be just and disinterested. The discontent existing among the Grassias is much more serious, for there is some ground for it, and there is no policy more dangerous than that of keeping down classes by material force, while they are denied a hearing of their grievances. In the second objection is an important one. It is the desire of Government to strengthen as far as possible the native administrations, and it will doubtless be for the general good of the country, when the Girassias settle down as ordinary subjects . . . But this process must be gradual and must be accomplished not by violence, but by a proper administration of justice. It is the denial of justice which keeps alive the idea of political independence and produces anarchy, which involves danger to the stability of Native States. With regard to the third point, it appears that a proper provision for the disposal of Girassia complaints will supplement, and not upset, the judicial arrangement introduced by Colonel Keatinge."

If, then, the Paramount Power felt it absolutely necessary to interfere in the interests of the Girassias who, it considered, had no chance of obtaining justice at the hands of their Chiefs, must we not hold that the Paramount Power is equally bound to see that justice is properly administered, and to protect subjects other than Girassias when it is well known that the grossest injustice and acts of cruelty are frequently dealt out to those with whom the respective Durbar's officials do not for some cause or other happen to be on good terms.

I think the unexampled success of the Rajasthanik Court, during the period of fourteen or fifteen years, warrants my suggesting for the serious consideration of Government, if stronger measures are not contemplated, the advisability of calling upon the States to appoint, with the approval of Government, a Supreme High Court in Kathiawar in the same way as the Rajasthanik Court, to hear appeals in civil and criminal cases from the courts of the different States. This would tend to check the abuses hourly occurring, as any acts on the part of the subordinate courts would necessarily by brought to light in the Supreme Court, and the mere existence of such a Court would tend to check such, and thus justice would gradually be administered, bribery and corruption would cease in time, and although the Chiefs might at first be induced by their subordinates to oppose such a change, because their own misdeeds would be laid bare, yet they, at all events those who have the well-being of their subjects at heart, (as they all say they have) would never regret the day when such a Court as the above was once established.

A SACRED CHINESE RITE.

THE following interesting account of the curious ceremonies attending the annual prayers by the Emperor of China in the Temple of Heaven, it is believed, the first narrative of the kind from the pen of an eye-witness that has ever appeared in print. Not only has no foreign resident or official ever been permitted to let his unworthy and sacrilegious gaze fall upon the august pageant, even from a far, but the great mass of the higher classes of natives in Pekin are forbidden, under blood-curdling penalties, from chancing to see it, even by accident, as it passes along the narrow streets of the Imperial city :—

The most elaborate precautions are taken to secure it from the profane view of the common people, to whom it is instant death to allow their eyes to meet the procession. A journey of the Czar from one part of his dominions to another is a public triumphal march compared to the religiously-guarded movements of the young occupant of the Dragon Throne through his capital, and this being so, the enterprise, not to say temerity, of a newspaper, and that a native one, published in Shanghai, in bribing one of the privileged few to write an account of the sacred rites is regarded as a striking sign of the influence which the increased intercourse with Occidentals during the last few years has had upon the Celestial mind, and it may perhaps be regarded also as a remarkable indication of the breaking down of the mysterious veil which has always hung between the outside world and the Ruler of this vast Empire.

The writer in the *Shen Pao* says that on the 9th day of the first Moon, or according to our calendar, the 20th February, the Emperor in person proceeded to the Shangti Tan, or Temple of Heaven, to offer up the customary sacrifices to the Supreme Ruler, for the harvest of the year. His Majesty passed the previous day in the Hall of Abstinence in devout meditation, prayers, and fasting. On the evening of the same day (19th) at the sounding of the fifth drum, the Court of Ceremonies arranged the Imperial yellow table in the Tai Ho Tien, or Hall of Supreme Harmony. Below the Imperial seat was placed a great incense burner in the shape of a pavilion, while to his left was another similarly shaped receptacle, in which was enshrined a silken scroll, having upon it inscribed the formulary of prayers, exquisitely painted. A third pavilion on his other side contained other scrolls of similar prayers. At the door of the hall stood the Tsan Li Lang and the Tu Chun Kwan, or Master of Ceremonies, and "the Imperial Reader of Prayers," holding the scrolls of silk in salvers, and incense in censers of bronze. With them were the Director of the Tai Chang, or "Board of Sacrificial Worship," and other high officers of that department. At the prescribed moment the first-named dignitary, accompanied by the Imperial Astrologer, proceeded to the Gate, Kien Tsing Mun or "Gate of the Pure Heaven" and in grave tones proclaimed to his Majesty that the time was within "two quarters of the hare" or half-past six a.m., whereupon the Emperor stepped into his chair, and went through the West Gate of the hall, arriving at the great flight of steps at the north end of the "Hall of Great Harmony," outside of which his chair was deposited, and his Majesty entered, taking up his place with his face turned to the west. Outside the western gate stood the four chief officers of the "Imperial Academy of Letters," or the Hanlin. On a given signal the inner pavilion opened, and the "Readers of Prayers" came forth with the scroll of prayers elevated in a respectful manner high before them, and walked with slow and solemn steps to the central entrance of the "Hall of Great Harmony," the scrolls of silk and the incense being carried before them to the hall. They were accompanied by ten Masters of Ceremonies to the central steps, and beyond, as far as the vermilion dais, where the bearers of the sacred objects named deposited them on the yellow table and after making three reverential kowtows they retired. A short prayer was then offered by the Tai Chang or "Head of the Court of Sacrifices," after which a yellow silken cushion was spread on the ground by the "Master of Ceremonies," to which the Emperor walked. Having inspected the text of the prayers on the table he made three kowtows and knelt once in mute reverence to them, and then rose to his feet again. The cushion was then removed, and the prayer scroll rolled up by the Master of Ceremonies. Advancing now with slow steps, the "Readers of Prayers" made three reverential kowtows, and lifted from the table the scrolls on which were inscribed the prayers, also the incense, which they deposited in places prepared for them in the pavilions, and this done, with three kowtows they retired for the present. The officials who had carried in the prayer scrolls now left the hall with great ceremony, preceded by the incense stands, and followed by the bearers of the prayer scrolls. This concludes the part of the Emperor in the ceremony for the time, of which fact the Director of the Court of Sacrifices informs him kneeling while he imparts the information.

The Emperor then enters his chair, and, upon the command of the Equerries in Waiting, the bearers shoulder their burden; all attired in gorgeous uniforms of vermilion silk, and eight in number. All the other high officials wear robes of richest silk, covered with embroidered four-clawed dragons. The robe of the Emperor bears the five-clawed dragon, which he alone is entitled to wear. Each of them has a splendidly-embroidered breast cloth, embossed with gold, and a long string of scented beads hangs from his neck. At the Central Gate the procession mounts on ponies, and all proceed to the "Temple of Heaven," which they enter by the "Gate of Prayers for the Year." At the entrance is a small edifice called the "Divine Treasury," where the prayer scrolls and the incense stands are deposited. Here the procession halts till the bell strikes nine a.m., when the Emperor, attired in his dragon robe and ermine head dress, which is surmounted by a tassel of crimson velvet, comes through the gate known as the "Portal of Pure Heaven," and enters the "Summer Chair," which is carried by eight bearers. Having passed through the West Gate, the middle West Gate, and the "Gate of Great Harmony," he reaches the portal of midday, and exchanges his small chair for the great palanquin of jade-stone, which takes thirty-two men to carry. This palanquin is three thousand catties, or thirty-six cwt., in weight. The Imperial occupant reaches his seat by means of a vermilion-coloured ladder, which is held in position by the Equerries in Waiting. The thirty-two bearers wear vermilion silk robes, with grey linen under robes, and "fast travelling sandals," trimmed at the ankles with dark fur. Their head-dress is of leopard skins, with crimson velvet plumes, secured by open-work gold brooches, from which hang long yellow feathers down their backs. Despite the weight and height of the palanquin, the bearers run with it "like lightning flashes," or "shooting stars rushing across the sky." At each short stage of the journey they were relieved, however, by fresh relays of thirty-two men. Preceding the palanquin rode two high officials of the Household, resplendent in snow white ermines, with hats of the same rich fur, surmounted by large buttons of cornelian and bunches of peacocks' feathers, each with three eyes, which proclaimed them as of high command in the banner troops. Huge curved swords, set with stones, hung by their sides. Ten Chamberlains followed, riding in couples, each decked with the coveted ermine robes, peacocks' feathers, and coral buttons. A huge yellow silk umbrella, borne by an officer of the Imperial Armoury, came next, preceded by four Equerries carrying incense burners. Eight *atuss*, or officers, led as many beautiful Tartar ponies in the middle of the cavalcade, each animal having a gold encrusted saddle, with stirrups of jade, the bridles being of fawn-coloured yellow silk, and tassels of yaks' tails hanging from the neck. Then came a number of the chosen troops of the General of the Nine Gates of the Imperial City, armed with gleaming battle axes, maces, and halberts, and bearing large umbrellas and banners. Three officers of household troops and the guards of the great gate of the Palace, all in variously coloured uniforms, with bows at their sides and arrows in quivers in front, glittering embossed swords at their sides and long lances, covered half way up with bright blue cloth, rode proudly two by two, the flower of Tartar chivalry. The five gorgeous allegorical cars, which are usually drawn by elephants, preceded the entire procession by some distance, the elephants being dispensed with this year in consequence of representations having been made to the Emperor that they were likely to prove ungovernable. After the troops just mentioned came the Imperial palanquin, followed by thirty or forty huge Tartar "braves," ten armed with spears, ten with swords, and a number with bows, representing the various branches of the famous Pai Tanga or Tartar Bodyguard. Then rode by a hundred or so of the flower of the Manchu nobility, Princes, Emirs, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Assistant Chamberlains, who command the Palace Guard, general officers of the Imperial Guards, the Comptroller of the Household and the first Prince of the Blood Royal who, as President of the Clan Court, keeps the genealogical records of the TaTsing Dynasty, every member of this noble company with either a sword or a bow and arrows. The end of this magnificent and glittering cavalcade was brought up by two Assistant Chamberlains, each bearing a great yellow standard, upon which were embroidered the Imperial five-clawed dragons. A great number of high Mandarins, civil and military, but not of sufficient degree to accompany the Imperial party, knelt outside the "Portal of Midday," through which the procession had to pass on its return journey, there to wait to make obeisance.

At the "Meridional Gate" the cavalcade was received by the two Generals of the Peking Gendarmerie and a number of other high officers. Along the route of the procession through the great road leading from the Imperial Palace to the "Temple of Heaven," wherever other cross roads intersected, were erected thick screens of matting, covered on the side facing the Imperial route with blue cloth, and in front of these were tents for the troops; who, armed with whips, stood on guard to keep order and quiet amongst the people assembled in the streets on the other side of the screens while the procession passed. Red silk decorations fluttered in the front of every house along the route, the windows of which were securely closed by officials to ensure their inhabitants from spying at the procession as it passed along. In front of each tent were the spears, swords, bows, and arrows of the soldiers arranged in fanciful shapes. The Emperor having reached the "Gate of Prayers for the Year," descended from his chair, and proceeded on foot up to the "Chamber of Imperial Heaven," holding a stick of incense in his hands as he went, to inspect the victims, oxen, fowl, &c, standing on the altar in the sacrificial vessels, after which he repaired to the "Hall of Abstinence" for a period of religious contemplation. There he remained all the night, during which the Palace and all the Imperial buildings were illuminated with thousands of lanterns, while a large body of troops of the Manchu Vanguard kept a vigilant watch outside the building, the constant beating of their bamboo drums alone breaking the silence of the frosty night. A number of Manchu Princes and high dignitaries of the Palace kept guard inside the Temple during the night. At four a.m. the Emperor partook of a light repast, after which the great bronze statue personifying "Abstinence" was set up before the

Imperial seat to aid him in his holy contemplations. In the "Temple of Prayers for the Year" were erected the tablet of Shangti (the Supreme Ruler) and those of the Emperor's ancestors, a great yellow curtain being outside the door of the chamber. At the appointed time the Emperor arrived in the chamber, attired in a still more gorgeous dress than before, his sacrificial vestments being embroidered with the golden dragon, a white ermine head dress topped with a pearl of unrivalled size and beauty set in a high gold ornament representing nine dragons, and wearing a necklace of one hundred and eight of the largest pearls. Alighting from his chair he walked to the tablets, and there bowing down, adored Shangti and his Imperial ancestors, the Reader of Prayers holding up the scroll, intoning the orison. It had grown quite dark by this time, and an officer of the "Court of Sacrifices" knelt beside the Emperor and threw a dim light upon the scroll with a lighted taper, the rest of the immense building being almost in darkness. The prayers over, the Emperor rose and knelt thrice in rapid succession, then kowtowed nine times to the tablets, after which the offerings of incense, silk and wine were each brought by noble bearers, and a cushion having been made ready, the Master of Ceremonies conducted the Emperor to it, a band of concealed musicians playing "antique airs" the while. Next, the paper *sycee* and portions from the carcases of the sacrificial offerings, the silken prayer scroll, and incense, were all solemnly carried to their places by the officers of the "Board of Ceremonies," the "Court of Sacrificial Worship," and "the Court of Imperial Entertainments," who, after going through the prescribed and ancient forms, solemnly burned the offerings to ashes on the altar. Then, kneeling before the Imperial seat, the Chief of the "Court of Sacrificial Worship" announced to the Emperor that the august ceremony was over. The Emperor was at once carried through the inner and outer gates in his palanquin to the Buddhist Temple, where he burned incense before the great Imperial altar, and afterwards repeated the ceremony in the Temple of the God of War, Kwangti, where he was received by several hundred Tavist priests in full canonicals, who knelt at the entrance. This ceremony finished, the Emperor returned in State to his Palace in the Yellow City, and the procession dispersed. His Majesty, after paying his respects to the aged Empress, attended a meeting of his Cabinet.

DOWN WITH THE CLUBS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Traveller," regarding the hotels in this city, allow me to express an opinion that before any improvement can be made, the clubs must be closed. While clubs or club hotels and refreshment bars are allowed to exist, no individual or company can possibly lay out capital for hotel improvements. Some of the clubs are hotels without licenses, others are merely drinking and billiard saloons, open all hours of the night. Close these clubs, then money will be left for speculators. "Traveller" should try to open a hotel on the "Continental" system, and see how soon he would be penniless, unless he is a man of large fortune. The order of the day is cheapness, and those who charge the lowest price do the best business. Competition is too great for hotel-keepers to speculate.

June 14. *VERBUM SAP.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 15.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of India; the fall is large, except in Rajputana, Bombay and South India, and exceeds a tenth of an inch in Central Punjab and the Central Districts of the Central Provinces. The distribution of pressure is little altered. Gradients are steep in the Bay and the low pressure area in Northern India stretches from Saugor Island to Gorakhpur. Westerly winds hence obtain over the whole of India except in East and North Bengal and Assam. Temperature is excessive in West Bengal and Behar; yesterday the maximum at Calcutta was two degrees higher than the highest of the past eight years. Heavy rain in Burma and showers in Assam; Bassein reports 11 inches. The Bombay current is moderate in fall, and fair rain in larger amounts in the West Coast Districts, Central Provinces and Central India. The conditions are practically unchanged.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	3 82	3 88	3 55	5 74
June 14, Thursday...	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 14
„ 15, Friday ...	......	0 53	0 40	......
Total..	3 90	4 44	4 3	5 88
Total corresponding of date last year...	16 53	16 74	14 43	14 21

VISITORS' LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs E Hantelmann
* Mr and Mrs G Pitt, Madras
* Mr H M Hewett, Khandalla
Mr W E Terry, Matheran
* Mr A T Chiodetti, Calcutta
* Surgeon J Crofts
* Mr H E Grant, Allahabad
* Mr J L Reuss
* Rev H Fitzpatrick, Hyderabad (Deccan)
* Mr G Salinger, Madras
* Depty Surgn-Genl S B Roe, Madras
* Mr and Mrs T Inmann, Bangalore
Capt E R Shopland, IM
Depty Surgn-Genl R A Chapple, Mhow
Mr B Damania
Mr R McGeldowny, RHA, Chakrata
Mr and Mrs C H Candy, Kolahpur
Mr T R Fernandez, Rev Survey, Surat
Mr and Mrs Oldfield, Ferozepore
Major Wade
Mr F Place, Bombay
Lieut S Craster, RE, Bombay
Mr H Weston, Bombay
Comr W L Morrison, RN, HMS, Sphinx, Bombay
* SeniorLieut R G Fraser, RN, Sphinx, Bombay
* Lieut E Travers, RN, Sphinx, Bombay
* Lieut J Pocock, RN, Sphinx, Bombay.
* Mr B Mathias, (Paymaster), Sphinx, Bombay
* Mr W Gay, RN, Bombay
* Mr W Pryn, RN, Sphinx, Bombay
* Mr W H Jones, RN, Sphinx, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr J Hall, Bombay
Mr B Schnable, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
Mr E Armstutz, Bombay
Mr R Brendon, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mrs Hewett, Bombay
Miss Hewett, Bombay
Lieut-Colonel N Stewart, Bombay
Lieutenant H Kennedy, Bombay
Mr F Mackrow, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, IM, Bombay
* Colonel C M Moberley, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

A STEP has been taken which is likely to have an important beneficial effect upon the work of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to women. The Government of India have intimated that on the distinct understanding that the employes of the Association are in no respect Government servants, there will be no objection to the Surgeon-General advising the Association as to the selection of its employes; and further the Government agree to issue instructions to all supervising medical authorities to inspect the work done for the Association, in dispensaries, hospitals, and medical schools, and to report on its character and efficiency. These reports may go either to the Provincial Government, for the information of the managing committee, or to the committee itself. The Government thus, while in no way interfering with the entire independence and freedom of action of the Association will give it a helping hand in what is certainly a most legitimate and welcome manner.

A REMARKABLE illustration is furnished of the cruelties by which Chinese trade societies enforce their laws. According to a report from the American Minister at Peking, a man belonging to an association of gold-beaters at Soochow recently took more apprentices than one. This is forbidden; so the local trade-union took up the matter, and condemned the man to be bitten to death, and the sentence was literally carried out. "One hundred and twenty-three men had a bite at him before he expired."

IT is only in accordance with the fitness of things that the biggest benefit performance which the theatrical annalist has yet been called upon to record should be reported from the country of Niagara and the city of the Brooklyn Bridge. Upwards of four thousand pounds are stated to have been netted by the testimonial performance organised for the benefit of Mr. Lester Wallack, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. As is usual on such special occasions, a vast array of volunteer talent gave lustre to the bill, for the name of Wallack still possesses a strong hold upon the hearts of American playgoers, and must always fill a conspicuous place in the history of the American stage. The Wallacks come of an old stock of English performers of that name. There are many playgoers who still remember James Wallack, the original Alessandro Masseroni, in Mr. Planche's popular romantic drama of "The Brigand." Not much more than forty years ago he was playing at the Princess's Theatre in his dashing, picturesque, melodramatic style the part of Don Cesar de Bazan, to the Gipsy Girl of Mrs. Stirling. It was soon after that time that he finally settled in New York, where he died in 1864, at the age of seventy-three. Lester Wallack, himself a very popular actor and manager, is the son of that famous performer. He succeeded to the sole management of Wallacks on the death of his father, and conducted the house for many years with brilliant success. Of late the glories of Wallack's have somehow suffered eclipse; but the veteran actor may well find consolation for the disappointments of his later years in this splendid testimony of the regard of the New York public.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

MILITARY NEWS.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM NUGENT, Adjutant-General's Department, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary.

THE services of Veterinary Surgeon T. Pottinger, A.V.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.

LIEUTENANT FERGUSON, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

ARRANGEMENTS for cold weather manœuvres to take in the regiments marching in relief are now being made. Probably some cavalry manœuvres will take place at Delhi, this involving little or no expense, as five Native Cavalry regiments can be intercepted there on the march.

As barrack accommodation is not available at Jellapahar the two companies of the Derbyshire Regiment, on withdrawal from Sikkim, will occupy huts at Ghoom, four miles below Darjeeling. Arrangements will be made for sending the Derbyshire and the Wing of the 13th B. I. instantly to Gnatong should reinforcements be required. Colonel Graham and staff will remain in Sikkim.

The following appointments are made in native regiments:—34th Pioneers: Second-Lieutenant Wallis, Highland Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant Sillery, 12th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 5th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant Creagh, 32nd Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE PROPOSED "ZOO" FOR BOMBAY.

THE *Asian* deals very practically with the question of the proposed Zoological Garden for Bombay. It has often wondered that such a Garden had not been established long since, and while heartily wishing it every success, it ventures to give a few hints as to the initial steps to be taken, so as to avoid the mistakes made by others:—

The success of a Zoological Garden, as regards the animals kept therein, depends a great deal on the nature and climatic influences of the country, soil, etc. in which it may be located; but more particularly on the knowledge of those to whom the work of construction is entrusted. It is a subject which requires a particularly special acquaintance with animals of all sorts, and of their habits and conditions of life, and one which, unluckily, has for the most part been neglected in India, what has been done in this country having been, we might say, the outcome of amateur enterprise. It is true that animals have been kept in confinement from time immemorial, but the institution of regular zoological gardens for the purpose of studying the habits and manners of wild animals, and the means best to be adopted for their preservation in health, is only of comparatively recent growth. Most of these efforts have been circumscribed by the want of means, but we think that in the present day, when the advantages of such institutions as Menageries and Museums are recognised from an educational point of view, that every new project of this kind should be an improvement on its predecessors, and the plans, etc., should be fully gone into before starting to keep animals of any kind.

THE SITE.

In the first place, the selection of a suitable site is of paramount importance as, if too far from the houses of the people, who mostly walk, the visitors are likely to be few and the amount of entrance money taken consequently small. We are afraid the site proposed in this instance, although otherwise eligible, is hardly extensive enough for the purpose. No spot should be decided upon for an institution of this kind unless there is surrounding ground which can be taken up as necessity arises. This difficulty was felt by the London Zoo some years ago, when the Society wished to increase its gardens and the Government refused them any additional space. In fact, the only gentleman who, to our personal knowledge, has gone thoroughly into the subject, although only in the matter of a museum, is Professor Bickmore, of New York, and he has taken up enough room for all the branches present and to come of his museum, each section of which is to be built as the funds came to hand. These, if we remember rightly, are entirely from private contributions, except of course the land, which was given by the State. The site, however, having been selected, the next necessity, before any thought of building occurs, is to thoroughly drain it. We do not mean simply to carry off surface water, but to lay down a system of pucca connected drains, such as are generally used in cities and towns, and which could be easily flushed as required. This system of drainage and the abundant supply of fresh water we consider to be the primary elements in the construction of a Zoological Garden.

A DISTINCT SCIENTIFIC PLAN.

After this we think that a distinct plan on scientific lines should be drawn out, giving the position of the houses of the various animals which are likely to be obtained, so as to keep them in their respective natural order, instead of being scattered about all over the place, as is usually the case. It would be easy for the projectors of this scheme to form approximately correct estimates of the number and kinds of mammals birds, reptiles, fishes and insects which they are likely to receive, and on these data to build the houses required for their present need, leaving vacant the spaces intended for those which are yet to come. The Museum should, we think, be placed in the centre of the grounds, it being properly part and parcel of the garden itself. This arrangement we are aware is not general, but it must be patent to every one that with a garden so arranged that each pathway, along which are the living animals centered in a Museum it would be far easier for students of Natural History who wish to study a particular object to be able to walk from the living straight to the dead, instead of, as is the case in London and Calcutta, having to travel two or three miles to attain their object. For this purpose we should propose that the garden be laid out, if possible, in an oval form, with the paths leading straight to the Museum, *i. e.*, centre, from an outside road. Of course, as many cross-paths could be made as might seem desirable either for use or for giving beauty to the gardens, but we should like to know that a plan was carefully thought out and worked out on paper before any idea of erecting buildings is entertained.

THE ACQUARIUM.

There are, we believe, some people who look upon an aquarium as a thing of itself, distinct and apart from a zoological garden. This, however, is a point on which we cannot agree with them. A salt and fresh water aquarium and an insectarium, to our thinking, are as much an intregral part of a zoological garden as a parrot house or a bear pit, and we are glad that the Bombay Society recognises this also. We have long advocated an acquarium in the Calcutta gardens, but, so far as we are aware, no steps have as yet been taken to establish one, and as the facilities are much greater in Bombay, more particularly for salt water creatures, we certainly think that it should form a primary object with the promoters of the garden. The papers, in the Bombay Natural History Society's journal signed "Keswal" sufficiently show that there are lovers of fish on that side of India, and we therefore recommend this proposal to "Keswal's" notice. As the construction of these requires considerable technical knowledge, information should be sought, where we have no doubt it would be readily given, i.e., in Europe; but it must always be borne in mind that the conditions of life of these various animals are very different in the two countries, and that consequently the construction of such places would have to be adapted to the different situation.

If a programme such as this or anything like it is carried out, even in part, we shall, specially considering the favourable position of Bombay, hope in time to see a biological station established, although not at first such a one as that at Naples or Mr. Ray Lankester's, as these things take time, and still more *money*, and it is a question for the projectors of the Bombay scheme to calculate what means are likely to be at their command. We would, however, strongly recommend them not to spend money on elaborate buildings, which are really not necessary in this country for its own inhabitants, and which, if required, could easily be put up when there is money to spare, always provided that the necessary space for them has been reserved. It is all very well to say, "Cut your coat according to your cloth," that is, do with what you have; but to make a thing of this kind of any actual utility, scientific or educational, all possibilities should be forecast.

Judging from our experience, the *Asian* concludes, no town in India could make such an institution self supporting, and we think Mr. Phipson's idea that one anna a head would be a payable rate for admission is an erroneous one, at least judging by the case of the Calcutta Zoo, where, in spite of the extra funds yielded by moonlight fetes, etc. (which can hardly be considered either scientific or educational) the receipts have been anything but satisfactory. It remains to be seen whether, if the Bombay project is carried out, the Government will subsidise it so efficiently as to make it a success.

AN unhappy man applied at a London Police-court, some days ago, for redress against a very high-handed proceeding. According to his statement, the dead body of his son had been dissected at the Victoria Park Hospital for consumption, in defiance of an express prohibition on the father's part. The magistrate could only tell him that while the proceeding was illegal under one statute, it might be permissible under the Hospital Charter of Incorporation. Moreover, he did not know whether the applicant's remedy lay in a civil or in a criminal process. The poor fellow's minor complaint that he had been treated very "abruptly" at the hospital, and that he had not been warned in time to enable him to take a last leave of his dying son, were, of course, beneath the notice of law. All these allegations, of course, have yet to be proved.

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A FORTHCOMING BOOK AND ITS AUTHOR.

A BOOK is announced as on the eve of publication which will interest all to whom things which are wonderful and out-of-the-way specially commend themselves, and Indian readers particularly on account of its author's identity. To give an account of this work is for the moment impossible, for the reason that it is scarcely yet out of the printer's hands; but it will be found neither more nor less than the announcement of a new religion—one, however, which the reader may be comforted to know is closely interwoven with Christianity.

Suspending the consideration of the new revelation (as it claims to be), the *St. James's Gazette* says, may be permitted, perhaps, to recall a figure still more remarkable, once very well known in London society as well as in the societies of many other places all over the world; the author of the work in question. To say "once well known" seems to indicate a falling-off in the immediate acquaintance of the world with one of the most notable men of the time. But this can scarcely be said to be the case; for Mr. Laurence Oliphant is an object of interest in all circles which have ever received him, as well as in the wider-world which knows him only as the author of "Piccadilly" and other works of the same kind: brilliant criticism of society, strangely mingled with mystical utterances, the meaning of which may now be studied in the book which is to contain the burden of his varied and remarkable existence.

There is nothing, we hope, intrusive or impertinent in indicating briefly the lines of this very unusual life. Mr. Oliphant has himself done so, so far as its open-air and adventurous portions are concerned in various books of incident and travel, and especially in the papers called "Moss from a Rolling Stone." From that charming volume it may be seen that for a considerable period of years, wherever there was commotion or disturbance in the world, Mr. Oliphant somehow managed to be in the heat of it. Beginning by thrilling encounters with elephants and tigers in Ceylon when he was only a boy, he swept over the globe generally in mischief with a tendency to the rebellious side, but often in diplomacy with all the state of an imperial mission to steady his adventurous instincts. We cannot but think that he liked the filibusters in the Far West, and that legitimate and authorized filibuster Garibaldi, better than his position in the suites of the various Excellencies whose achievements he has recorded. But these were all confusions of a youth certainly not wasted, but put to the fullest use. A graver period opened upon him when he settled in London as member for the Stirling Burghs; where his familiar family name and the reputation he had already acquired gained him at once a seat. He was thus, while still early in life, placed in the most advantageous position a man of great and acknowledged ability, popularity, and acquaintance with the world could desire. There was scarcely a house in England where he would not have been received as an honoured guest and with open arms. No elevation, no advancement was impossible to the keen wit, the brilliant faculty, the large acquaintance with the world, which he brought into a delighted society always pleased with the original and the entertaining; and he was not a man of whom it could be doubted that he had an ever-lively and responsive enjoyment in the excitements of social life.

All at once this brilliant, much courted, and ever welcome personage disappeared from the place where he had seemed to be so completely on the top of the wave of good fortune and ambition. Up to this time his literary powers had been comparatively little known. He had written a good deal anonymously, no doubt—as most men in his position do; and he had published a book about Lord Elgin's mission to China and an account of a journey to Nepal which was in its way a kind of romance. But in the height of his popularity in London another kind of chance weapon had come to his hand. The acute and daring assault upon the fashionable world, quite uncompromising in its identification of social vices, to which he gave the name of "Piccadilly" came upon the world with a shock. The fun that mingled with its sarcasm, the laugh in it that rang as true as if it had no bitter meaning, the perception finer than all sarcasm of goodness and truth which no social vice ever overcomes wholly, gave extraordinary force to this attack. And there was something underneath which gave a tantalizing interest, a sensation of the mysterious and incomprehensible. The wild, witty, half-mad hero of Mr. Oliphant's romance met in the course of his adventures with a prophet whose revelations changed to him the character of all things. What he said of this stranger without a name stimulated the interest, the excitement of the reader; but explanation or description he gave none. And then, while "Piccadilly" was still talked about, the author disappeared—leaving behind him that position from which everything might have been hoped, all the caresses and delights of the present and all the brilliant promises of the future: disappeared altogether.

Where had this man of the world, this rising diplomat, this brilliant satirist, gone? To a rural solitude in America; to the life of a farm-labourer; to the bosom of a small strange eccentric religious community, collected together "to live the life" under the absolute control of an obscure person whose followers believed him to be supernaturally gifted. The doctrines of this little community have remained till now unknown. Whether they were all in existence at the time of Mr. Oliphant's disappearance, or whether they have since developed into the elaborate system which is about to be published to the world, we are unable to tell. At this earlier period all that the neophyte seemed to know was that he had to "live the Life"—the life, so far as the profane could understand, of primitive Christianity in the midst of a brotherhood where all was held in common—where everything individual in the shape of property or of predilections was given up. The leader of this devoted band exacted from his disciples a long probation and complete obedience, withdrawing them from all the natural surroundings of their position in order that they might prove the sincerity of the impulse which had brought them under his sway. In obedience to this requirement, Laurance Oliphant, in the heyday of his reputation, was changed suddenly into a farm labourer: a bad one, we have ourselves heard him say; not skilful at his new work, encountering mischances such as discouraged the enthusiasm of the social reformers in the "Monks of Thelema," but with no such easy retreat as was possible to these fictitious martyrs. Few reasonable people will approve such a renunciation, but at least it would be difficult to give a greater proof of sincerity and faith.

Mr. Oliphant's career since has been a romance in many ways, but space fails us to enter into all the vicissitudes of the record. After a year or two of the drudgery and sordid labour which was his probation he returned to the world as an emissary of the new faith; accompanying, however, his missionary work with all kinds of secular occupations carried out with the energy and shrewdness of an excellent man of business, and full of the adventure which was congenial to his nature. In the course of this wandering, yet always brilliant career, it was his rare and beautiful fortune to meet with a lady of whom it is difficult to speak in terms that will not seem exaggerated to those who had not the good fortune to know her: a creature all charm, all genius, all brightness—a delicate enthusiast to whom his message of self-devotion and renunciation was as the secret of her being suddenly revealed in the midst of the unsatisfactoriness of life. The bond of marriage between these two remarkable persons involved little of what is ordinarily supposed to make the happiness of life. They were both dedicated to the mysterious work of their prophet, and long separations and distant travels fell to the lot of each. What the circumstances were, or whether it was a light of common sense in these disciples which turned them against the spiritual autocracy of Mr. Harris, it is difficult to tell. However that may be, they emancipated themselves from his sway; but they did not abandon the mystic creed which he had taught, and which now began to develop more and more in their hands. After many vicissitudes, they at length set forth together to Syria; where at the foot of Mount Carmal, in the little town of Haifa, they found at last a home, and passed two or three years of tranquil life shaped more according to the common fashion than had yet been their lot. But this period was of short duration. It was passed in a sort of mission among the Jews (emigrants from all parts of the world, whom it is one of Laurence Oliphant's many schemes to settle in the Holy Land) and in the evolution of the religious system to which we have referred above. Between them the husband and wife composed a preliminary volume; which, however, was too mystical and difficult to reach most minds. Neither of them, it seems, could execute this work alone. They both attempted it separately in vain. It was only when together, one writing, the other aiding with close continuous thought, that expression could be given to the mystic doctrines of the new faith. But even then the work was too obscure in expression for the ordinary human understanding. Not till after the event did what was wanted become apparent; which would seem to have been that one of them, the inspiring influence, should first enter within the veil.

Mrs. Laurence Oliphant died in the spring of 1886; leaving this world the poorer for a most beautiful and clear spirit, as we should say. But her husband, after the momentary downfall of hope and strength conveyed by such a blow, regarded it differently. To their faith, death becomes almost too trifling an event. For a little while Nature held him and grief: preventing the radiant communications with which she (we are speaking of what Mr. Oliphant believes) awaited the reawakening of his life. But that moment of reunion soon came; and not only comfort but all manner of great and expanding thoughts filled his mind. The inspiring influence of the woman became an emancipated spirit was now complete. But, when he sat down in his house at Haifa to write, something prevented his utterance. His mind was full, but he could find no means of expression. An impulse seized him to leave that house at the foot of the hill, and go up the mountain to the little summer cottage, built as a refuge from the heat, in which she had died. He carried his materials high up into those solitudes, and shut himself up in the sacred room from which her spirit had ascended. And then the words, came in a flood, and he wrote down almost without pause what was revealed to him.

This reads like a romance or an allegory; but to the consciousness of the chief actor it is neither. It is the simple narrative—the latter part repeated from his lips—of incidents which took place a little while ago to the assured and certain belief of one of the most shrewd and intelligent of men. To us the story, and the theories that grow out of it, are wild and strange beyond expression; but yet it is the story of a man of the world, for whose accomplishments and acquirements in the ordinary meaning of the words, and for whose sound sense and keen perceptions in ordinary matters, a hundred witnesses may be had. At all events, the circumstances under which the book has been produced are curious enough to warrant the telling of them.

SPORTING NOTES FROM THE "ASIAN."

THE new rules of racing concerning lotteries, defaulters, &c., have now been passed by the Calcutta Turf Club as finally settled by the Committee, and they will come into operation on the 1st of August next. A great many objections had been made to these new rules before the meeting, but at the meeting itself all the objectors were conspicuous by their absence, or else had thought better of them, for no objections were made.

The gentleman whose imagination led him to report the parade given by Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh at Jodhpur in honor of the birthday of the heir to the Raj, carried him away rather beyond the region of fact, for he asserted that one of the horses ridden in the parade was Kingcraft, who has been now dead for some years. A correspondent writes to us: "I have often heard of a horse being ridden to death, but I have never heard before of one being ridden after its death."

We hear of a very unpleasant matter that has been, or is shortly to be, referred to the Calcutta Turf Club by the trainer of a well-known racing stable. The trainer has been feeding and paying various expenses of the stable for months past, and has not only been unable to recover his dues and outlays from his employer, but not one of his letters or telegrams can elicit any reply. We trust this notice may help to bring matters to an amicable understanding, and thus obviate what cannot but be regarded as a great scandal. As it is, we hear the matter is the talk of every Club and Mess in Upper India.

Says a correspondent writing from Mhow: "Who was it wrote that rattling, rollicking old song which boldly declares

> If ye want to see sport and be jolly
> Till convulshins of laughter brings tears,
> Ye must pitch to Ould Nick melan*choly*
> And live wid the Carabiniers."

"I don't know whether the Carabiniers here have been trying to live up to the song, but they have kept us lively since their advent in Mhow early in March, and on the Queen's Birthday they gave us a capital Gymkhana." Thus for our correspondent whose pleasant letter we are obliged to curtail merely noticing a novel feature introduced. This was a forty yards race, run backwards, for "non coms." and privates of the garrison. Now here we have a capital idea. Once make our "Tommies" adepts at this sort of thing, and even in retreat they will be "still with faces to the foe." This style of competition should therefore become general.

There was a big "pig stick" at Kapurthala the other day, in which eighteen out of sixty "brave blue boar" sighted went down before the spears of the party.

Miss Annie Oakley seems to be improving at a great rate in her shooting, and has now taken to emulating Dr. Carver's prowess in shooting balls with single bullets. On the 19th ultimo the little lady gave an exhibition at the Boston (U.S.A.) Gun Club Grounds, before a large number of spectators, more than half of whom were ladies. Some of the feats performed are thus described in an American contemporary:—Miss Oakley commenced her exhibitions by breaking glass balls thrown into the air, using a 32-calibre Stevens rifle, the cartridge being loaded with a solid bullet, after which pipes were broken held in the hands of an attendant. Two admirers of her skill, desiring mementoes of the exhibition, produced half dollars, which were tossed into the air to be marked with a bullet from 'little sure shots' rifle. At the crack of her rifle the coins vanished, and roars of laughter greeted the disappointed souvenir hunters. The rifle shooting of Miss Oakley was fine, but her shooting with a pair of 20-bore shot guns roused the enthusiam of the most stoic spectator. The first event was breaking four straight peoria birds at 18yds rise, after which doubles were broken. The gun was then placed on the ground, Miss Oakley stepping back about ten yards, and at a word the traps were sprung, she running forward, picking up the gun, and breaking pairs of birds. Another difficult feat was laying two loaded double shotguns on a bench; five composition balls were tossed into the air; the first was broken, with a bullet from her rifle, and, quickly seizing her shotguns, she broke three out of four of the remaining balls. At the second trial she broke all five of the balls. The exhibition was concluded with shooting a repeating shot gun, breaking six balls thrown straight away in five seconds."

THE AUSTRALIAN MISTAKE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* as follows:—

The origin and object of the present violent outburst in Australia against Chinese immigration are perfectly clear; indeed, no secret is made about either by those who are usually taken as representing Australian sentiment in London. Sir Henry Parke's important memorandum leaves no doubt on the subject. The Australians have just seen the Americans secure total prohibition by a treaty with China, and they have promptly and naturally asked themselves why they cannot do the same. The obstacle is that they have to act through the Imperial Government, who are slow, not to say unwilling, to respond energetically to the Australian demands; and the Imperial Government have taken this attitude, not because they are not anxious to meet Australian wishes, but because they are well acquainted, which the Australians are not, with the difficulty of opening and carrying on negotiations with China on this subject. It is to compel Lord Salisbury and the Government into doing something—to force their hands, in fact—that Victoria and New South Wales are now driving away from their shores Chinese immigrants who have arrived there in the exercise of rights given to them by treaties still in force; it is for the same reason that the Government of New Zealand have offhand adopted the violent expedient of declaring every port in China infected, and that South Australia and Tasmania have shut their doors to the hunted Chinese. Four hundred Chinese, more or less, on the Australian continent can matter little, but it matters much in the Australian view that the home Government should be aroused to dealing with the question. To secure this, and with public sentiment behind them, Australian statesmen and Administrations violate their own laws, and chase a few hundred Chinese coolies from post to pillar. I say violate their own laws because there is no Act of any Australian colony empowering the Government to send Chinese immigrants away in any event whatever. Shipmasters may be heavily fined for bringing more than a certain number, but the power to expel or to forcibly prevent from landing the subjects of a friendly Power is not given to any Australian Executive by any statute whatever, British or Australian.

The game being, then, to force Lord Salisbury into dealing with the question at once by negotiating with the Chinese Government for a treaty similar to that concluded with America, the question is how far the card which the Australians have played is a good one. I say it is the worst they could have played, and it is this expelling of the Chinese that I venture to call "the Australian mistake." Of the Americans it can be said that, whatever outrages Chinese may have suffered at the hands of lawless men, no State Government, no responsible official, ever wilfully broke American law or trampled on treaty engagements, not to speak of international comity, in order to repress Chinese immigration. The Australian Governments have done both; they have sent 400 Chinese to carry the tale of their wrongs back to Southern China; they have set all the world talking about their vigour" and their "Anglo-Saxon manhood;" and they think all this a good preliminary to opening negotiations with China to obtain from the latter something which will be of benefit to them, but none at all to the Chinese. The latter are not so childlike and bland that they will turn their cheek readily to the smiter. Lord Salisbury may be stirred into doing something by recent events, but it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell the grim reception of Sir John Walsham at the Tsung-li-Yamen when he goes to open the negotiations. The Chinese Ministers would be more than human if they did not say:—" Why come to us to talk of treaties? You have broken the treaty which you forced us to make sorely against our wills; you pay no heed to treaties when they interfere with your own convenience; you are chasing our subjects away from Australia now, although they have precisely the same right to go there that you have to come here, and now you come to talk to us about another treaty, to be rudely broken again when you or your Australians think it suits them to do so." For let there be no doubt about the position: we are going to Pekin this time as petitioners to the Chinese Government to beg them to allow the present treaty to be altered. Diplomacy may wrap its phrases around the fact and obscure it, but the fact is we are about to ask a favour of the Chinese, and the Australians have aided the mission by doing all they can to irritate the Government from whom we want the favour. Is this statesmanship? Is it even ordinary prudence? I have no doubt whatever that before very long *The Times* will chronicle a furious memorial from Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of the provinces from which the expelled immigrants have mainly come, recounting their wrongs and calling on the Government to redress them speedily; his example will be followed by scores of others, and in the midst of this storm the British Minister will invite the Chinese to consider with him an alteration in the treaty prohibiting Chinese immigration to Australia altogether.

THE following letter has been sent by the Viceroy to the President and Members of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab:—"Gentlemen,—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has duly forwarded to me the proceedings of the Anjuman-i-Islamia in the Punjab, containing resolutions which you have been good enough to record on the subject of my resignation of the Viceroyalty of India. I thank you warmly for this expression of kindly feeling. You have alluded in flattering terms to the question of frontier defence, and while I cannot claim to have achieved any final solution of the problem, I gratefully acknowledge the appreciation by the Muhammadan community in the frontier province of the efforts recently made by the Government of India. I notice with pleasure that you approve of the arrangements we have made for facilitating the journeys of pilgrims to Mecca. The is a matter of which I acquired some personal knowledge at Constantinople, and I beleive I may safely say that substantial improvements have already been effected. In conclusion, I beg to assure you of the warm interest I shall always feel in the cause of education and progress amongst the Muhammadans of India."

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MR. RUSKIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

THE first chapter of Volume III. of Mr. Ruskin's "Praeterita" has just been issued. It is entitled "The Grande Chartreuse," and opens with some reflections suggested by a visit to that monastery.

THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

Mr. Ruskin says he was totally disappointed with the monastery itself, with the pass of the approach to it, and with the monk who showed him through it:—

The building was meanly designed and confusedly grouped; the road up to it nothing like so terrific as most roads in the Alps up to anywhere; the mountains round were simplest commonplace of Savoy cliff with no peaks, no glaciers, no cascades, nor even any slopes of pine in extent of majesty. And the monk who showed us through the corridors had no cowl worth the wearing, no beard worth the wagging, no expression but of superciliousness without sagacity, and an ungraciously dull manner, showing that he was much tired of the place, more of himself, and altogether of my father and me. Having followed him for a time about the passages of the scattered building, in which there was nothing to show—not a picture, not a statue, not a bit of old glass or well wrought vestment or jewellery, nor any architectural feature in the least ingenious or lovely, we came to a pause at last in what I suppose was a type of a modern Carthusian's cell, wherein, leaning on the windowsill I said something in the style of "Modern Painters" about the effect of the scene outside upon religious minds. Whereupon, with a curl of his lip, "We do not come here," said the monk, "to look at the mountains." Under which rebuke I bent my head silently, thinking, however, all the same, "What, then by all that's stupid, do you come here for at all?" Which, from that hour to this, I have not conceived; nor, after giving my best attention to the last elaborate account of Carthusian faith, "La Grande Chartreuse, par un Chartreux, Grenoble, 5, Rue Brocherie, 1884," am I the least wiser.

A RECOLLECTION OF FREDERICK MAURICE.

From a brief account of Mr. Ruskin's relations with the Working Men's College we take the following:—

I knew of its masters only the principal, F. D. Maurice, and my own friend Rossetti. I loved Frederick Mauric as every one did who came near him; and have on doubt he did all that was in him to do of good in his day. But Maurice was by nature puzzle-headed, and, though in a beautiful manner, wrong-headed; while his clear conscience and keen affections made him egotistic, and in his Bible-reading as insolent as any infidel of them all. I only went once to a Bible-lesson of his; and the meeting was significant and conclusive. The subject of lesson, Jael's slaying of Sisera. Concerning which, Maurice, taking an enlightened modern view of what was fit and not, discoursed in passionate indignation; and warned his class, in the most positive and solemn manner, that such dreadful deeds could only have been done in cold blood in the Dark Biblical ages, and that no religious and patriotic Englishwoman ought ever to think of imitating Jael by nailing a Russian's or Prussian's skull to the ground—especially after giving him butter in a lordly dish. At the close of the instruction through which I sate silent, I ventured to inquire, why then had Deborah the prophetess declared of Jael, "Blessed above women shall the wife of Heber the Kenite be."? On which Maurice, with startled and flashing eyes, burst into partly scornful, partly alarmed, denunciation of Deborah the prophetess as a mere blazing Amazon, and of her song as a merely rhythmic storm of battle-rage, no more to be listened to with edification or faith than the Norman's sword-song at the Battle of Hastings. Whereupon there remained nothing for me—to whom the Song of Deborah was as sacred as the Magnificat—but total collapse in sorrow and astonishment; the eyes of all the class being also bent on me in amazed reprobation of my benighted views and unchristian sentiments. And I got away how I could, and never went back.

THE PRODIGAL SON'S BROTHER.

Somewhat before the date of his farewell to Maurician free-thinking, Mr. Ruskin tells us he had come into still more definite collision with the Puritan dogmata which forbid thinking at all.

I was invited, shyly, by my friend Macdonald to a fashionable *seance* of Evangelical doctrine at the Earl of Ducie's, presided over by Mr. Molyneux, then a divine of celebrity in that sect; who sat with one leg over his other knee in the attitude always given to Herod at the massacre of the Innocents in mediæval sculpture, and discoursed in tones of consummate assurance and satisfaction, and to the entire comfort and consent of his Belgravian audience, on the beautiful parable of the Prodigal Son. Which, or how many, of his hearers he meant to describe as having personally lived on husks, and devoured their fathers' property, did not of course appear; but that something of the sort was necessary to the completeness of the joy in heaven over them, now in Belgrave-square, at the feet or one foot—of Mr. Molyneux, could not be questioned. Waiting my time, till the raptures of the converted company had begun to flag a little, I ventured, from a back seat, to enquire of Mr. Molyneux what we were to learn from the example of the other son, not prodigal, who was, his father said of him, "ever with me, and all that I have, thine"? A sudden horror, and unanimous feeling of the serpent having, somehow, got over the wall into their Garden of Eden, fell on the whole company; and some of them, I thought, looked at the candles as if they expected them to burn blue. After a pause of a minute, gathering himself into an expression of pity and indulgence, withholding latent thunder, Mr. Molyneux explained to me that the home-staying son was merely a picturesque figure introduced to fill the background of the parable agreeably, and contained no instruction or example for the well-disposed scriptural student, but, on the contrary, rather a snare for the unwary, and a temptation to self-righteousness—which was, of all sins, the most offensive to God. Under the fulmination of which answer I retired, as from Maurice's, from the seance in silence; nor ever attended another of the kind from that day to this.

SOME THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY A BEAUTIFUL MISSAL.

Mr. Ruskin says he had never cared for ornamental design until in 1850 or 51 he chanced, at a bookseller's in a back alley on a little fourteenth-century "Hours of the Virgin," not of refined work, but extremely rich, grotesque, and full of pure colour.

The new worlds which every leaf of this book opened to me, and the joy I had, counting their letters and unravelling their arabesques as if they had all been of beaten gold—as many of them, indeed, were—cannot be told any more than—anything else, of good, that I wanted to tell. . . . But now that I had a missal of my own, and could touch its leaves and turn, and even here and there understand the Latin of it, no girl of seven years old with a new doll is prouder or happier: but the feeling was something between the girl's with her doll and Aladdin's in a new Spirit slave to build palaces for him with jewel windows. For truly a well illuminated missal is a fairy cathedral full of painted windows bound together to carry in one's pocket, with the music and the blessing of all its prayers besides. And then followed, of course, the discovery that all beautiful prayers were Catholic—all wise interpretations of the Bible Catholic;—and every manner of Protestant written services whatsoever; either insolently altered corruption, or washed-out and ground down rags and debris of the great Catholic collects, litanies, and songs of praise. "But why did not you become a Catholic at once, then?" It might as we be asked, Why did not I become a fire-worshipper? I could become nothing but what I was, or was growing into. I no more believed in the living Pope than I did in the living Khan of Tartary. I saw indeed that twelfth-century psalters were lovely and right, and that presbyterian prayers against time, by people who never expected to be any the better for them, were unlovely and wrong. But I had never read the Koran, nor Confucius, nor Plato, nor Hesiod, and was only just beginning to understand my Virgil and Ho.

A WALDENSIAN PREACHER AND HIS FLOCK.

While in Turin one Sunday morning, Mr. Ruskin made his way in the south suburb to a little chapel which, by a dusty roadside, gathered to its unobserved door the few sheep of the old Waldensian faith who had wandered from their own pastures under Monte Viso, into the worldly capital of Piedmont.

The assembled congregation numbered in all some three or four and twenty, of whom fifteen or sixteen were grey-haired women. Their solitary and clerkless preacher, a somewhat stunted figure in a plain black coat, with a cracked voice, after leading them through the languid forms of prayer which are all that in truth are possible to people whose present life is dull and its terrestrial future unchangeable, but his utmost zeal into a consolatory discourse on the wickedness of the wide world, more especially of the Plain of Piedmont and city of Turin, and on the exclusive favour with God enjoyed by the between nineteen and twenty-four elect members of his congregation in the streets of Admah and Zeboim. Myself neither cheered nor greatly alarmed by this doctrine, I walked back into the condemned city and up into the gallery where Paul Veronese's Solomon and the Queen of Sheba glowed in full afternoon light. The gallery-windows being open, there came in with the warm air floating swells and falls of military music, from the courtyard before the palace which seemed to me more devotional, in their perfect art, tune, and discipline, than anything I remembered of evangelical hymns. And as the perfect colour and sound gradually asserted their power on me, they seemed finally to fasten me in the old article of Jewish faith, that things done delightfully and rightly were always done by the help and in the Spirit of God.

IN a letter to the Bengal Government the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce again strongly supports the recommendation that the Howrah Bridge surplus of two lakhs should be contributed towards the construction of the proposed Central Road. The Chamber thinks that the Government of India must be "under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, otherwise it is inconceivable that they should have advanced a claim to the Bridge surplus on the part of the East Indian Railway. For fifteen years the public has paid tolls on the Bridge, while the Railway has paid absolutely nothing, merely acting as the collecting agency for the terminal charges on goods and passengers. The proposed roads will not only directly benefit the commercial public, which has been the largest contributor to the Bridge funds, but it will vastly improve the native city. Even the Railway will largely share in the advantages of the new road, which would immediately become one of the main lines of communication in the city.

TO DEAF PERSONS! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.

As I look over Arnold's letters to me, writes Mr. G. W. Smalley, of the *New Work Tribune*, I find many relating to his two American journeys. "We had talked the first over together some time before he finally resolved to go. Undoubtedly Arnold went to America with hopes doomed in advance to disappointment. He wanted to make a large sum of money, and he referred again and again to the sum which Thackeray brought back with him, as if that were a kind of precedent. Thackeray's gains amounted to 50,000 dols. If Arnold really expected that his lectures would return him that sum, or anything like it, his visit must have seemed to him a failure from the financial point of view. He soon became aware that lecturing is a business which require experience and natural aptitudes. He had no experience and no special fitness for the platform. Nor was he a man to care for money for its own sake, or for his own sake. It happened to him at this time to desire the use of a considerable sum, not for himself but for another. This need was what drove him to lecturing."

DOUBTS ABOUT THE LECTURE TOUR.

The discussions and his negotiations with various agents went on for some months. It was not till August that his mind was made up. Here is the note announcing his decision:—

Fox How, Ambleside, August. 6.

My dear Smalley,—You have been so kind about my going to the States that I am bound to tell you the uncertainty about it is at last removed. I have got all the leave I want, and shall go in October. I think D'Oyly Carte will undertake me, but his engagements on this side make it a little doubtful. At any rate, I am going: "jacta est alea." Very likely I shall fail to draw; but I should not have been more likely to draw two years hence, when falling into dotage.—Most truly yours, MATTHEW ARNOLD.

"D'OYLY CARTE HAS UNDERTAKEN ME."

A few weeks later came another letter:—

Cobbam Surrey, Sept. 15, 1883.

My dear Smalley,—D'Oyly Carte has undertaken me, and I am very glad of it. Fred Macmillan is to settle the arrangement with him. He will have charge of the lecturing business and expenses only, as I take Mr. Arnold and my daughter with me. This is rather a train for a poor author to travel with, but Mrs. Arnold was averse to my going quite alone, and if she went it was better again that a daughter should go to take care of her. Is it very expensive travelling in the States with one's wife and daughter—more expensive than travelling with them on the Continent of Europe, or in Scotland? I am rather uneasy about the expense, but then I am a brand new pensioner, and it will be delightful to have them with me, and a capital experience for them. We have been staying in Scotland with a London banker, a friend of Cunard; he got Cunard to interest himself about our being accommodated on board the Servia, and it is all settled, and we go out on the 13th of next month. What I am to say has been slowly settling itself in my head, and now I must being to put it fairly on paper. I think of having three discourses with me, all of a general kind—one on politics and the future of the world, one on education, one on literature. Then, if the spirit moves me and I am not crushed by general contempt and execration, something fresh to say may perhaps occur to me while I am there. Lowell advised me to take no introductions and I am religiously following his advice. That hospitable Mr. Carnegie wrote to ask me to stay with him all the time I am in New York, but he thought then I was coming alone. Let me have a line, and believe me ever most truly yours,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

ARNOLD'S FOREBODINGS.

Perhaps the next letter might be omitted, but it will, at any rate, show you the sort of forebodings with which Arnold set out on what was to him a formidable enterprise in an unknown land.

Cobham, Surrey, Oct. 3.

My dear Smalley.—Mrs. Arnold and my daughter are very anxious to know what boxes they ought to take with them; they are told that the sort of boxes one travels with here are not strong enough. Perhaps Mrs. Smalley could tell them—it would be very kind of her. Perhaps they think they are going to have far rougher and more adventurous travelling than they actually will have.

Then I have my own point of anxiety. I shall have three lectures. It will take greatly from their freshness, if the moment they are first given the newspapers report them verbatim. What I want to know is: Could I, without impropriety or absurdity, say to the representatives of newspapers that I wish they would not report me verbatim, and if I made the request, would there be much chance of its being attended to? Of course they might quote words and passages and comment on them as much as they pleased.

I have nearly broken my heart over my first discourse, with which I mean to open in New York, but I begin to think it will do after all. But we shall see.

Send me a line to any one that you and your wife would like us to see. Most truly yours,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

THE PRESS HERE IS AN AWFUL SYMPTOM."

Singular accounts had been telegraphed from America—whence the telegrams are apt to be of a singular kind—about Arnold's reception and lectures, and especially about the reporting difficulty. I am not sure that the full explanation of this last was ever given to the public by you; at any rate, here it is in Arnold's own words; and with it a foretaste of that stern judgment upon the American press which its unrelenting critic has since enlarged for the benefit of the English public:—

Somerset Club, Boston, November 27, 1883.

My dear Smalley,—The appropriation question looked bigger, perhaps, in the telegrams, than it actually was. I move about so much that I see the papers here very irregularly, but I don't think it caused much irritation over here—not with me at any rate. It arose out of what you must have often remarked in me—my signal modesty. Dr. Keatinge of the *Tribune* who had interviewed me sympathetically came and asked me for my lecture to read over before he made his summary, promising to respect my wishes as to not giving the lecture in full. But he asked me to mark for him the passages which gave the gist of the matter. This I did and he printed the whole of the marked matter, which I had not intended, but I think he may quite well have imagined himself at liberty to do so. The *Herald* asked me for the lecture to read, and I gave it to the *Herald* likewise; but the *Herald* did not ask me of mark passages, and was moderate in its quotations. The agents for my lectures had sent round to the newspapers begging them not to report me in full, and the other papers attacked the *Tribune*, I believe, for disregarding my wishes. The *Tribune* replied that it had my leave to publish what it did, and Dr. Keatinge, as I said before, may fairly enough have imagined so. Then the newspapers turned somewhat upon me, but without viciousness; in fact, the press has been curiously favourable to me on the whole. But, my dear Smalley, the press over here is an awful symptom—your worst. There is much, however, that is promising—much, even that is quite excellent; but a serious press you have not, and it is a great want.

I was ill head in my first lecture; but Chickering Hall is a vile place to speak in. I get on much better now, but am a little bored by my own eloquence.

There are delightful people here, and the club from which I write is one of the very best I ever entered. Kindest regards to Mrs. Smalley. Most truly youre, MATTHEW ARNOLD.

SINCE the year 1846 the Societe des Missions Etrangeres has had its stations and members in Eastern Tibet and in the wild borderland beyond Szechuan and Yunnan on the one side and Tibet on the other, which ethnically belongs to the latter, but practically appears to be administered after a fashion by Chinese officials. The missionaries from time to time, and in spite of many disasters and defeats, had steadily pressed westward, until they had established stations along the borders of Tibet proper at Batang, Yerkalo, Tachienloo, Atenze, Weisei, Tseku, and other places, but they had never succeeded in getting into that country save for a few years prior to 1865, when a mission was established just within the border at Banga by Abbe Desgodins, the well-known Batang missionary and authority on Tibet: but in 1865 he and his companions were driven across the border and their houses burnt to the ground. The missions on the borderlands between China and Tibet, at the places already mentioned, were, however, regarded as tolerably safe; but, according to a report addressed to the *Missions Catholiques* of Lyons, they have been utterly destroyed except the establishment at Tachienloo, on the Chinese side of the great Tibetan declivity. During last autumn the mission houses and buildings were one by one destroyed or thrown down; the houses of the congregations met with the same fate, and priests and people were hunted out of the towns. No massacres took place. The persecution began in June and continued until October, when it ceased because there was nothing more to destroy, and all those who would not apostatize were in flight. Out of nine mission centres scattered along the border in Yunnan and Szechuan, two alone remain. It is stated that, while the real cause of this persecution is the intense hatred of the lamas for Chrisianity, the excuse on this occasion was the British expedition to Sikkim to drive out the Tibetan troops; for although strictly the region where the missions were is Chinese, the people are really Tibetans. The report concludes by stating that the acts of violence took place under the eyes of the Chinese authorities, who took no steps to punish them. The French Legation in Pekin has complained to the Chinese Government on the subject.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the epressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

BENGAL.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CALCUTTA.—On Sunday afternoon last the police received information that a European was lying drunk under a tree in the Moocheeparah Section of the town, and they removed him to the lock-up in Lall Bazar. At 6-30 p.m., the man awoke, and asked for a smoke, with which he was supplied, retiring to bed at about 10 p.m., apparently in the best of health. The Sergeant of the lock-up saw him alive and well at 10-30 p.m., but on the Sergeant going on his rounds again at 11-30 p.m., it being the rule that the prisoners are to be under observation every hour, the man was found to be dead, and was subsequently identified as John Williamson, the boatswain of the s.s. Renfrew. The post mortem examination disclosed the fact that the deceased had died from heart disease.—*Indian Daily News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.—On Monday afternoon the police recovered the body of Owen Jones, an apprentice on board the ship Moel Tryvan, who had fallen into the river on the 6th instant. Deceased was along with three other apprentices, hanging up a tarpaulin in the main rigging to dry. He was standing on the rail, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the river and never again rose to the surface. His body was found floating near the Koylah Ghaut.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 3 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 219 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 284 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 254. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 1 from measles, 53 from fever, 32 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, 6 from cholera, and 167 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·1 per 1,000 per annum.

RAINFALL IN MADRAS.—The total quantity of rain collected at the Observatory since January 1st to the 10th instant was 4·77 inches, the average due for the same period being 5·23 inches.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

RUNNING AMUCK AT UMBALLA.—A desperate encounter here between a sweeper and some men of the R. W. Surrey Regiment is reported from Umballa. It would appear that the native was in the drummers' room, about seven o'clock in the morning, when he suddenly became quite mad. He possessed himself of a Burmese *dha*, with which he chased one of the drummers, who happened to be in the room at the time. Fortunately the infuriated man did not succeed in overtaking him, as he dodged through the different barrack rooms. The sweeper, unable to assault his intended victim, next made his appearance on the parade-ground shouting and gesticulating in a most horrible manner, at the same time brandishing the *dha*. It so happened that the regiment was formed up on the parade-ground, just ready to march to church, and some of the men were ordered to secure the madman. This was not effected until one private had received a cut with the *dha* on one of his wrists. The sweeper fell at the same time, having received a bayonet wound in the body, which is likely to prove fatal.—*Morning Post.*

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 54 bales wool and 12 bales hemp, B Gopalji; 12 bales wool, M Dayal.

Regal s—200 bales cotton, C H B Forbes and Co; 200 bales wool, N Khatao; 50 bales hemp, D Chaganlal; 125 bales cotton, M Dayal.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 488 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales wool, G Toolsidas.

Merton Hall s—68 bales hemp, J Lallji.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—3 bales hides, M Moloobhai; 15 bales hides and skins, M Shapoorji and Co; 95 cwts gum, G Motee and Co; 61 cwts gum, C Esmall; 17 bales hides, P Nuthoo; 1 case carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 6 bales hides, G M Dhuramsy.

FOR HAVRE.

Cedar Branch s—200 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts linseed, B and A Hormarji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunedin s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,790 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co.

Rockliff s—500 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Punnett and Co.

Asama s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Singapore s—1 cwt wheat, R Caderbhai.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—115 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—40 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 70 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 25 bales twist, N Vulubdass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—24 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 33 bales wool, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—58 bales twist, D P Marker; 100 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 34 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 255 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—60 cwts sharkfins, 185 cwts lead, and 175 cwts cloves, H Datoo; 300 bales cotton, K Hurmakrai; 500 bales twist, H P Jootha; 555 bales twist, E Sorabji; 50 bales twist, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 200 bales twist, C Chotalal; 250 bales twist, Rustomji; and Co; 110 bales twist, N Bhagwandas; 100 bales twist, N Vulubhdas.

Lombardy s—5 chests opium, C M Bhesania and Co; 35 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 68 chests opium, C Ebhram; 12 chests opium, E Shapurji; 18 chests opinm, S N Talati and Co; 16 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 34 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—2 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 20 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 9 chests, opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 8 chests opium Tatta and Co.

Bisagno s—45 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 15 bales T cloth, 8 bales long cloth and 75 bales twist, N Bhagwandas.

Khiva s—175 bales long cloth and 10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales T cloth and 10 bales long cloth, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—76 bales cotton, R Luchmandass; 50 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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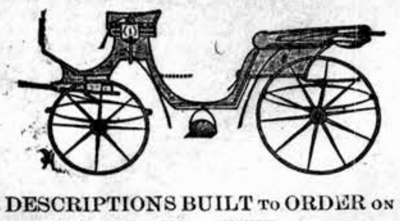

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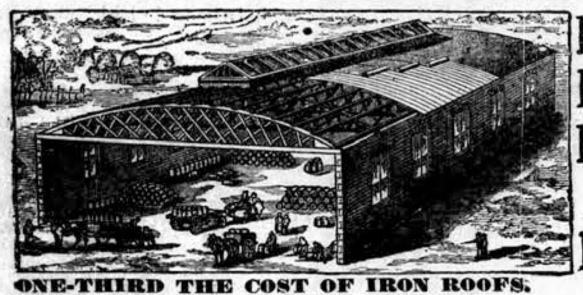

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M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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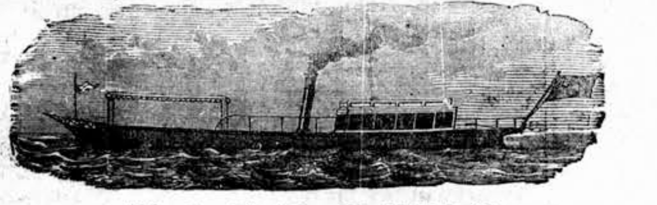

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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GUARANTEED TO BE DISTILLED FROM FINE MALT ONLY.

Sells freely in every Market in which it is introduced.

PRICES (CASES).

F.O.B. GLASGOW.

MARK.			
* * *	per Case	- - -	10/6
◇	"	3 years old	14/6
◇◇	"	5 "	18/-
SELECTED	"	7 "	21/-
Liqueur	"	12 "	25/-

6d. per Case extra f.o.b. London or Liverpool.

1/- per Case more for Shipments of less than 25 Cases.

Cases contain 12 Bottles, equal to 2 Imperial Gallons, and measure 16¾×16×6½ in.

BOTTLES are PACKED in STRAW ENVELOPES.

THE PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.

SPECIAL BRANDS

Provided for large Buyers under Contract. Correspondence invited with **THOSE DESIRING A SPECIALITY.**

PRICES (BULK).

F.O.B. GLASGOW.

MARK.		
* * *	- - per Gallon -	3/6
◇	- - - " - -	4/6
◇◇	- - - " - -	6/-
SELECTED	- - " - -	7/6
Liqueur	- - - " - -	10/6

CASKS EXTRA.

3d. per Gallon extra, f.o.b. London or Liverpool.

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LARGE BUYERS.

We are prepared to grant control of our Brand in districts where we are not represented.

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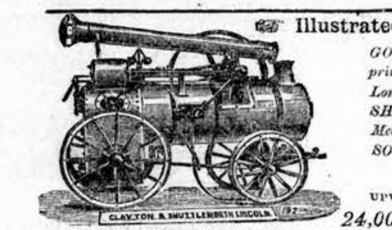

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Simple and Compound.

- PORTABLE ENGINES.
- SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINES.
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- HORIZONTAL ENGINES.
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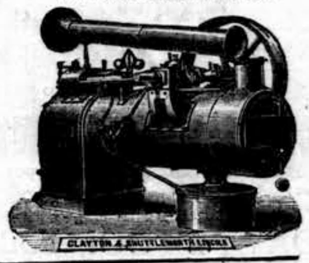

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78, LOMBARD ST., LONDON.

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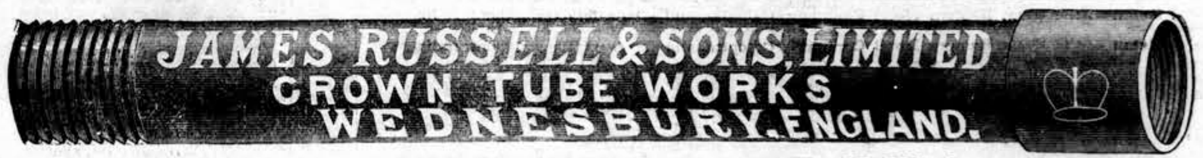

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Highest Awards—

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11 MEDALS.

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AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

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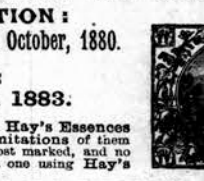

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.** For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

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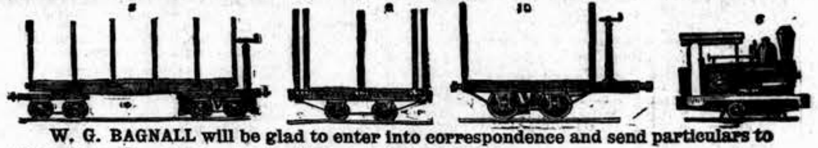
LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



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AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.

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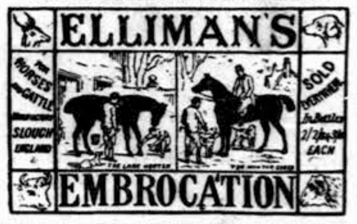
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION

FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.

UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance. THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

Atkinson's celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE,

is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

This world-renowned Soap is superior to all others for cleansing and softening the skin. It is strongly and beautifully perfumed and very lasting in use.

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J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

In 3d Packets and 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

GENUINE "EMERY"-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER,

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ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & **Rheumatism**

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

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LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
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Sold by all Chemists.

GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

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NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

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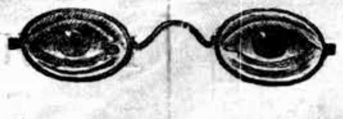

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AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2 0 0
SILVER " "	" "	7 0 0
GOLD " "	" "	20 0 0
STEEL " EYE-GLASSES	" "	2 0 0
SILVER " "	" "	7 0 0
GOLD " "	" "	18 0 0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	" "	2 0 0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

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REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S

New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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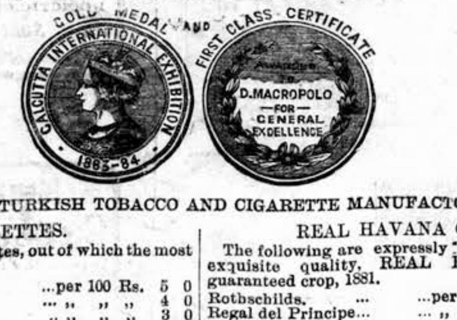
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S



GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
AWARDED TO D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferinu	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaght ...	... " " "	4 0
Finos Lady.	... " " "	3 0
Alpha	... " " "	2 8
Prince Boris	... " " "	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
Carolina	... " " " " "	6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of	50 Rs.	15 0
Regal del Principe...	... " " "	25 "	6 0
Regal dela Reina ...	... " " "	25 "	5 0
Trabucos	... " " "	25 "	3 0
Caliope	... " " "	50 "	5 8
Semiramis	... " " "	100 "	10 0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4 8
Do. " 2	" " "	4 0
Do. " 3	" " "	3 8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight" No. 1,	per 100 Rs.	3 8
Do. " 2	" 100 "	3 0

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, MEADOWS STREET.
CALCUTTA, GOVERNMENT PLACE.
COLOMBO, PRINCE'S STREET.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGING PHOTOS.

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From a Cart-de-Visite Photo. à Life-size Portrait can be obtained on Canvas in Oil-paint.

The Likeness and every minute Detail of the Original Photo. carefully preserved in the Portrait.

PRICES, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME TO STAND THE CLIMATE.

Life-size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.

SAMPLES ON VIEW AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
63, Meadow Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE MONSOON BOOTS.

The Celebrated Carlton Boots, with wide Welts, Hand-sewn and thoroughly Water-tight, best quality only	Rs.	20 0
Black Grain Hide Shooting Boots, a superior article	"	24 0
Best Calf Derby Lace Boots, Water-tight, and adapted for heavy wear	"	20 0
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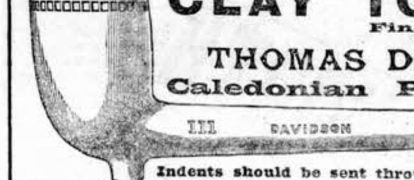

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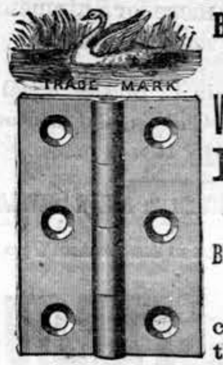

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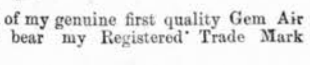

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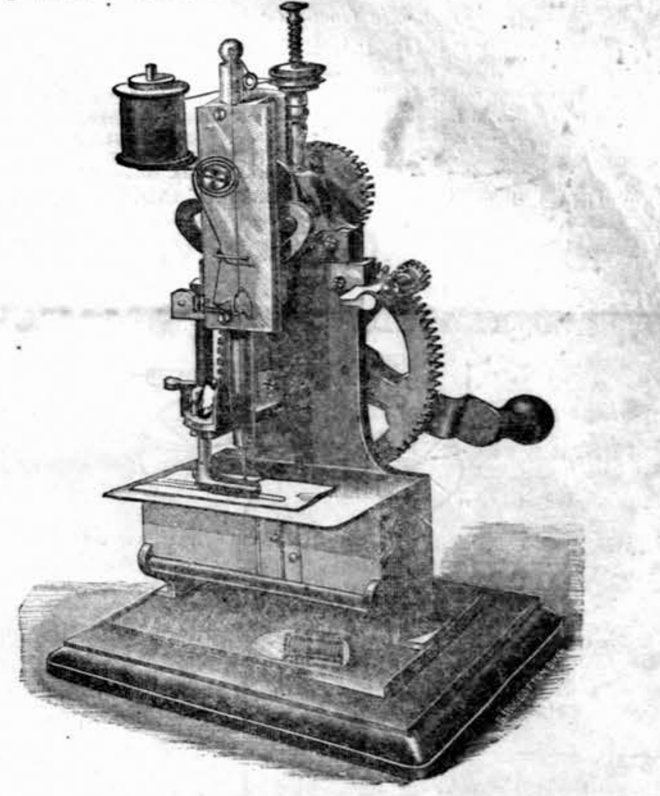

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